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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 406. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last six nights of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. Seventh appearance of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 20, Will be performed the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins — Miss Annie Parker. John Adams — Mr. H. Vivash. Nicodemus Crowquill — Mr. S. Artaud.
To be followed by a New and Original Farce, entitled UP IN THE WORLD.
Harry Mudlark — Mr. H. Widdicombe.
TIGHT-ROPE DANCING, by the DEULIN FAMILY.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled THE DANCING DOG, or BRUTUS THE SECOND.
Brutus Hairbrain — Mr. H. Widdicombe.
CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To conclude with the Farce of THE TWO POLTS.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS, THIS EVENING (MONDAY), August 20th, Under the Patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS, Who have kindly signified their intention of being present. Gates open at half-past Six, Grand Promenade, performances of the Amusing Marionettes, the astounding ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, and a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. T. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Grounds, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly varied and attractive character, under distinguished patronage, for the especial benefit of Mr. T. Kirby, lessee.
Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street.
On this occasion, the pyrotechnic display will be on an unusually extensive and magnificent scale of splendour.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. THIS DAY (MONDAY), AUGUST 20TH, under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, who has kindly consented to be present.
TO-MORROW, AUGUST 21st, GRAND JUVENILE DAY FETE, when, by kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Brass Band and Drums of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, in addition to the usual attractions. Gates open at half-past 2 o'clock. Admission 1s.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, Mr. T. KIRBY'S BENEFIT. Immense attraction—unusually splendid Display of Fireworks.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23rd, M. BLONDIN, the World Renowned Hero of the Falls of Niagara, will appear in his extraordinary Feats on the Rope.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st.
GRAND JUVENILE DAY FETE, when, by kind permission of Col. Mylius, the magnificent Band of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend.
Grounds open at half-past two. Performance at three o'clock. Admission to the Gardens, 1s.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23rd, M. BLONDIN, the world-renowned Hero of the Falls of Niagara, will appear in his Extraordinary Feats on the Rope.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th, For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND. Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN. Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 5s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Scates, and Wisehcart, Musicsellers.

KINGSTOWN.—PROGRAMME OF ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AUG 21st, 1860, in SALLYNOGGIN-ROAD (weather permitting)—150 yards race, for Lads under 12 years old; 200 yards and 600 yards for Lads under 16; 200 yards, half-mile, and mile Flat Races, and 440 yards Hurdle Race, and Scratch Race of 600 yards, for men; Vaulting with the Hands for Lads, and Vaulting, Pole Leaping, and High Leaping for men. Gates open at half-past 4, and sports commence at 5 o'clock precisely. To conclude about half-past eight, with Signor Davalli's Ascent on the Electric Wire, and Brilliant Display of Fireworks.
Further Entries can be made to Mr. J. LEVETT, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin.
Judge—H. R. Murray, Esq. Starter—Mr. E. Drinkwater.
Admission—1s. After 7 o'clock, 6d. Children, half-price.
N.B.—None but gentlemen allowed to compete.
A Band will attend.

ROTUNDO.—The Gentlemen of the Champion Competition Committee intend giving Mr. JOHN LEVETT, the Manager of these Games, a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on MONDAY, August 27, 1860, on which occasion the following competitions will take place:—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and miles. Hurdle Races, 200 yards and 400 yards. Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump, all for men, 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, Pole Leaping, High Leaping, and Vaulting for Lads under 19, and 200 yards Race for Lads under 12 years of age. Silver Medals will be given for each competition. Gentlemen only eligible to compete. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s each game, and must be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street, on or before August 24th. Colours to be named at same time.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A Collection of PAINTINGS by the ANCIENT MASTERS, consisting of a portion of Viscount Harberton's Collection, and of that belonging to the National Gallery of Ireland, IS OPEN on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 10 to 6 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE PENNY. Catalogue, One Penny.
Reserved on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for Students and Subscribers to the Institution and their friends.
Annual subscription—Gentlemen, £1 1s.; Ladies, 10s. 6d.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests, and People! come to the debate in the COMRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, August 20, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.
Subject—"Do Roman Catholics know what is the Gospel of Jesus Christ?"
Does not the word "Gospel" mean good news?
Did not the angel of the Lord say to Joseph, "And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins?"—Matt, 1, 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If the Lord Jesus himself saves His people from their sins, why depend now on the works or aid of mere creatures for salvation?
"The Lord hath laid on Him (Jesus) the iniquity of us all."—Isa. 53, 6, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Does God require any one of Christ's people to bear his own iniquity?
Does not holy John declare that "The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin?"—1 John, 1, 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is not the doctrine of men's satisfaction or atonement for their sin made on earth or in Purgatory, opposed to the Gospel of God?
Roman Catholics of Kingstown are specially invited to attend.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been sustained of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ROSCOMMON RACES.
On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tickets will be issued at all Stations for Roscommon, at a SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY. These tickets will be available for return by the ordinary Trains (according to class) on the day of issue only.
N.B.—No luggage allowed. W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 18th August, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. LOUGHREA AUGUST FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 21st August, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

Ballinasloe to		Per Waggon.
Mullingar,	18s	
Killucan,	21s	"
Hill of Down,	22s	"
Enfield,	25s	"
Kilcock,	28s	"
Maynooth,	30s	"
Dublin,	35s	"

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe up to 2 o'clock p.m. on 21st instant.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 1, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES. To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860. FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter O'Talbot, M.P. — Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S; George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860. FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or a steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race fund.

CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. GUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 35s, 33s, 39s, 43s; late 6s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets, Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 68s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 36s; Volnay and light Beaunes, 30s; 2nd growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190 Regent-street, London.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, one of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully, "T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to furnish the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s	d
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Jacks White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Singleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. S.,	5	0	0
A Gentleman,	5	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
K—,	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	2	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Eck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. B—,	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	5	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	0	5	0
Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork),	0	2	6
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
AK,	0	2	6
A Friend,	0	2	0
A H,	0	1	0

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of August, 1860, punctually at half-past ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, and round the Kish Light, on round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown,	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back,	2	6
Kingstown and back,	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

WICKLOW RACES. NOTICE.
The Stewards have appointed THIS DAY (Monday) at 2 o'clock, for the payment of the Stakes, at Mr. LAWRENCE BYRNE'S, 10, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.
ROBERT HALPIN, Secretary.

STATE OF RELIGION IN LONDON. AN ADDRESS Will be delivered in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN, ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20th, at Half-past Seven o'clock, By the Rev. J. WEIR, D.D., of London, On the Religious Revival now in progress in the Metropolis. Facts will be also stated as to the missionary operations among the Jews in London.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d. Contributions since received:—
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MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
N.B. Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Sales—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by the Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The causes which this week produced a dearer market for money have not suddenly appeared, but have gradually developed themselves to an extent which renders them objects of serious interest. We last week referred to the unfavourable state of the weather, and to the injurious effects which its continuance would have upon the harvest. For months the weather has been altogether unseasonable, and almost unprecedented; but it is at the present time the greatest injury can be caused, and, therefore, every day—nay, every hour—claims a watchful anxiety for those who are interested in agricultural prospects. And who are not? On the results of the harvest operations the state of money will greatly depend, because, as stated last week, there must be large importations of breadstuffs to supply a deficient harvest, and these must be paid for in bullion, which in such a case will not be sent out to pay for raw material for manufacturing purposes, on which profits will be returnable to the country, but will form an absolute loss, and cause for some time a heavy drain of bullion from the Bank of England. Under these circumstances, agricultural prospects absorb at the present principal attention.

There are, however, other grave causes to influence money, and, consequently, the Stock markets. The Italian sky is becoming more clouded than ever, and while Garibaldi and his followers are playing the principal characters in the drama at the commencement, we have France, Austria, and England only waiting for their parts in the *denoument*. As spectators, we must await the result; and while the other Powers are thus fully engaged, we find Russia again waiting for her opportunity to extend her influence in the East. These European complications are quite sufficient to have an injurious effect upon prices, which have certainly fallen, though not even as might be supposed. Still Funds are apparently low, and we must bear in mind that the lower funds fall, the greater will be the temptation on the part of the public to purchase, and, consequently, to sustain prices.

Notwithstanding the evident demand for money, the Bank return is better this week, owing, probably to a cessation of the requirements which we noticed last week as usually occurring about this time for harvest operations. The Bullion shows this week a decrease of only £3,795, while the reserve has increased by £130,700. The bullion operations during the week have not been either numerous or extensive. The total arrivals of gold have amounted to about £170,000, all of which have been taken up for the Continent, and it is reported that the Agincourt has arrived from Australia with about a similar amount, which is yet for disposal.

Both in London and Dublin, the Stock markets have been very dull, and business has been very limited. The extreme fluctuations in Consols in London was 12s 6d per cent. and in Dublin 10s. per cent. In both markets there was a great indisposition to deal, and, under present circumstances, we see but little chance of a resumption of activity. The London dealers are full of Stock, and, should any real difficulties or dangers present themselves, we fear that the amount of stock which, in such a case, would be placed on the market would be something very considerable; while, in the present unsettled state of matters, both at home and abroad, the public are not disposed to be large buyers; besides money shows every appearance, just at present, of being more valuable, and this creates amongst speculators a large amount of caution.

As the advance yesterday on the London Stock market was not fully supported to-day, the telegrams showing a decline of about one-sixteenth per cent. New Threes here exhibited similar weakness in transactions for cash delivery, the account dealings being marked at yesterday's rates; there were not any negociations in Consols, and the business in the larger fund was very limited in extent.

The Joint Stock Banking securities were entirely neglected to-day; Hibernians were in request; Nationals on sale, and the nominal quotations in Royals were £27¾ to £28.

In Steam, Atlantics were again rather weak, and declined one-eighth, but subsequently appeared to have regained firmness. City of Dublin £100 shares made an advance of £2 5s on last quoted price, and firmly sustained the improvement; the halves and issue of 1836 were in request. British and Irish, and Dublin and Glasgows, were on sale at last rates, *par* being offered for the latter. Dundalk Steam were also on sale, a fractional advance being demanded.

In Mines, the transactions were in Connorrees, which firmly sustained a slight improvement, being rather largely dealt in, and in Mining Company of Ireland, which realised last rate. The nominal quotations in General Mines were £4 to £4¼, and in Wicklow Copper Mines £67 to £67½. Several of the small mining securities were on the market.

Patriotics opened with an advance of one-eighth, and subsequently made a further improvement, there being sellers at the highest rate.

The business in the Railway Market is still comparatively trifling, and the tone is not so firm as recently. Dublin and Drogheda produced £77, that price having been offered for some days. Great Southern Stock gave way one-quarter per cent., dealings being limited; and Newry and Warrenpoints continued in request at a slightly improved price. Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Passage, and Irish South Easterns were on sale at the previous rates. Dublin and Belfasts were in request on similar terms, sellers demanding an advance to £45. The nominal rates of Dublin and Wexford were £5¼ ½ to £5½, and of Midlands, £54¼ to £54⅜ ½. The half Midlands were to be had at a fractional advance, and £23 was offering for Waterford and Limericks, without eliciting any offer to sell.

In Preference there was an advance of one quarter in the A Issue of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Co., and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock and Enniskillen Halves produced the previous rates in both cases.

The directors of the Belfast Junction Company have issued their report and statement of accounts to be presented to the proprietors at the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 22nd inst. The report is a good one, although the dividend recommended is but the same as last half-year, and the amount carried forward £1,500 less. The report is principally satisfactory in its reference to the state of the Boyne Viaduct, which Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, describes as perfectly secure. This must be a subject of congratulation to the proprietors and to the public generally, and it shows that there was no ground for immediate alarm. To insure the permanency of the structure, the directors have made arrangements for carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Hawkshaw. The statement of accounts shows that the total income of the Company amounted to £34,996 18s. 10d., and the total expenditure to £17,784 4s. 11d., leaving a profit of £17,214 13s. 11d.; to this is added £8,654 19s., the amount brought from last half year making £25,869 12s. 11d. available for dividend, which will absorb £18,687 5s. 11d., leaving £7,182 7s. to be carried forward. The engineer's report states the cost of maintenance of way and works, and removals, have been greater than usual, the Banbridge branch being now included in the return.

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

Copper.—On the 14th inst. the smelters announced a decline in fixed rates of ½d. per lb. on manufactured, and £4 10s. per ton on cake, ingot, &c. Previous to the alteration the market was very sluggish, and some sales were effected below 11½d. per lb., but the reduced price has induced buyers to give out several orders, and the market is now more settled, and prices will probably be firmly maintained for some little time to come.

Iron.—There has not been much inquiry lately for iron of any kind, the demand is still very limited, and prices are much about the same as previously quoted, the market closing tolerably steady, but quiet. Swedish iron is neglected, sales can only be effected at lower rates, and buyers at £11 only. In Scotch pigs there has been a weaker market, and quotations at one time gave way to 51s. 3d., but have since slightly advanced—buyers, 51s. 6d., 14 days; sellers, 51s. 6d. cash.

Lead.—Although the market presents a very firm aspect, sellers have not advanced rates beyond last quotations. In a little time it is not improbable the market may somewhat recover itself, and some further improvement in prices be established.

Spelter.—Sales are reported as high as £20 17s 6d, but there is so little inquiry that holders experience difficulty in obtaining £20 15s, or even £20 12s 6d. Any holder wishing to realise would have to accept, perhaps, a lower price; on the other hand, buyers wishing to effect immediate purchase might have to pay £20 15s, which is the nominal quotation.

Tin.—No alteration in the price of English; Banca, in Holland, is quoted lower. Straits are a little easier, and transactions reported at £132, cash.

Tin-Plates.—Prices unchanged; market quiet.

Steel.—Swedish keg sold at £17 10s.

2511 tons of copper ore were sold at Swansea on the 14th inst., and realised £32,219 11s. Berehaven contributed 570 tons, value £4,848 7s, and Knockmahon, 282, which produced £2,143 12s.

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week as taken from the DAILY LIST.

	Hhds.
Guinness and Co.,	1218
Manders and Co.,	328
J. Darcy and Son,	306
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	302
Findlater and Co.,	271
P. and J. Sweetman,	153
Watkins and Co.	149
Brennan, Price, and Co,	80
All others,	15

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Aug 11.	Aug. 18.
Consols	92⅞	92⅝
New Three per cents.	92⅞	92⅞
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45¼	45¼
Cork and Bandon	12¼	14¼
Cork and Passage	11	11
Belfast Junction	44½	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	76½	77
Dublin and Kingstown	200½	200½
Dublin and Wicklow	5	5
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13¼	13¼
Great Southern and Western	113	112
Irish South Eastern	6¼	6¼
Midland Great Western	54¼	54¼
Waterford and Limerick	22	22
Bank of Ireland	237	237
Hibernian	36¼	38¼
National	63¼	61¼
Royal	27	28¼
Atlantic	6	6
City of Dublin	101¼	105¼
Steam Ship Building Co.	55	54
Dundalk	10¼	10¼
Carysfort	3s 6d	3s 0d
Connorree	21s 6d	20s 0d
General Mining Company	4¼	4¼
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	12¼
Wicklow Copper	68¼	67
Alliance Gas	9	9¼

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6 5¾
City of Dublin	105
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland,	12¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6¼ ¼
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9⅞ ⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	77
Great Southern and Western	112
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	6⅛
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, Class D	6¼ ⅜
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98½
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	12¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅞	—	92⅞	92¾	92¾	—
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 18.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 55½ 5; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 30¼; Great Western of Canada, 12¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼; London and North Western, 102; Midland Stock, 124¼ ½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 97½ 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94¼ ¼; Turkish (old), 76; Great Western, 72 ½; Mexican, 21 ¼; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 81½; Great Northern 117; Great Northern, A, 117½; South Eastern, 89 8½; Account, 85¼; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71½ 2; London and South Western, 92½. Consols opened heavy and fell 92½ 8 sellers, but now are rather firmer. The weather unfavourable again. Shares opened heavy, and prices generally were quoted lower, but there is little or nothing doing, markets now very steady. Canadians are better.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

At the commencement this morning, English funds exhibited little recovery from the fall of yesterday, but there was a better feeling before the close. The corn market was very firm at former rates. About £16,000 in bar gold was purchased by the bank to-day. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon, there was a further movement in Austrian rentes, unfavourable to the currency of the Empire. The amount of remittances by the steamer Pera, on the 20th, will be £32,433, of which £314,541 is in silver, and £9,792 in gold; of this total £4,778 is for India, and £312,015 for China and the Straits, and £7,540 is for Alexandria and Aden. Government, it appears, on this occasion, despatches £64,843 in silver to Hong Kong. In the colonial produce markets during the week, there has not been much animation, but a fair business has been transacted without material change in quotations. It is understood that engagements are being entered into by the Spanish Government for the contract, in this country, of eight first-class war steamers, which are expected to cost little less than £200,000. The Spanish Government are also in the English market for the purchase of several thousand loads of oak timber, the contracts for which stipulates for the deposit of £17,000 caution money.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The stock markets to-day have been materially strengthened by a rally on the Paris Bourse. The improvement in the funds was also materially promoted by a purchase of a large amount of stock reported to exceed £150,000 by the broker who acts for the Court of Chancery. Consols have accordingly experienced a recovery of ⅛ per cent., and the markets were better in sympathy. The rebound was especially experienced in British Railway Stocks, which yesterday were rather severely depressed through speculative realisations. The Discount market was active and tight, and thought no business was done below 4 per cent. the applications at the Bank were considerable. The Paris advices report an important supply of money in the Bourse, but this is not a very healthy indication. The monied are willing to lend, for short periods, but loth to invest. The French Government is said to be supporting the Rentes as much as possible with a view to an ultimate loan to defray the cost of the China and Syrian expeditions. Owing to the continued firmness of foreign Exchanges the demand for gold for export is slackened. The Agincourt has arrived from Melbourne, with £174,500 in gold. The Vigo and Bremen are also reported from New York, the former with £84,000, and the latter £36,000 in Alexandria dollars for England. It is officially announced that the proposed dividend on the Stock of the Eastern Counties Railway will be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. They are requested to state that no application can be received for Shares in the Gellwara Company after two o'clock on Monday next.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat and oats this week have been large, of all other grain moderate.

The little English wheat at this morning's market was sold at the full prices of Monday. In foreign, transactions were limited, but the late extreme rates were realised.

For spring corn of all descriptions there is a fair inquiry, at Monday's quotations. Flour is unaltered in value.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	2029 qrs.	60s 6d	Rye	— qrs.	0s 0d
Barley	10 qrs.	34s 0d	Beans	133 qrs.	41s 1d
Oats	25 qrs.	30s 0d	Peas	36 qrs.	42s 0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1250	—	—	—	—	820 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	27,040	8,250	39,030	—	—	12,290 brls 5,800 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUGUST 18.—Farmers' wheat small show, and ready sale at 1s per qr. advance. South coast and foreign wheat in fair request at about a like improvement. Flour in better demand, and 1s per sack more is asked, which checks business. Grinding barley inquired for and rather dearer. Oats 6d to 1s per qr. dearer, with improved demand. Peas and beans quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 18.—Market opens quiet, but firm. Sales, about 6,000 or 7,000 bales.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 18.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 50 9d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; No. 3, 50s 0d to 50 6d. Market very firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 18.—Red wheat, 30s 6d; new oats, 14s to 14s 10d; old oats, 14s 8d to 16s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 18.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 64s; 2,400 in market.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, AUGUST 18.—We have a very excited market to-day; in consequence of the heavy rain, there were only a few samples of wheat and oats offered. The prices asked for both showed an advance of 1s 6d per barrel on wheat, and 6d per barrel on oats on and above the quotations of last Saturday. Prices—White wheat, 33s 6d to 34s 6d; red wheat, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; white oats, 16s 6d to 17s; black oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d. No barley.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal, America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	One p.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 28.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians," "Up in the World," Tight-rope Dancing, by the Deulin Family. "Dancing Dog, or Brutus the Second," Chinese Ballet Divertissement. To conclude with "The Two Polts."

AGENTS WANTED for the "IRISH TIMES," in all the principal towns which are as yet unrepresented.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

OUR readers have had before them the article from the London *Times* on the National System of Education. They have been enabled to judge of its accuracy, of its truth, and of its omissions. The first portion of the article is a flippant review of sundry votes passed recently by the House of Commons; the conclusion is a sort of apology for the English system, and a preparatory indication that an effort will be made to introduce the Irish system into England before long. The middle portion is a laboured, but wonderfully inaccurate, defence of the Irish National System, and with that alone, as far as the *Times* is concerned, we have now to deal.

The *Times* sets out by stating that the vote for the Irish Board is this year to be £220,722. This sum is evidently taken from Mr. Cardwell's speech, and is consequently most inaccurate. The sum voted for 1857 was £213,030; 1858, £257,641; and for 1859, £273,030. These figures we take from the Parliamentary returns and from "Thom's Almanac." There can be no errors here. As to this sum, there is to be added this year an additional £21,000: it follows that the sum available for the use of the Irish Board is £294,030. Independently of the grant, however, the board received last year from "sales of books," "model farm produce," "pupils' fees," &c., no less than £32,000. There is no reason why the receipts should be less this year. We have, then, a total of £326,030 placed in the hands of the Irish Commissioners, or only £104,000 more than the *Times* or Mr. Cardwell stated. We dare say there is a way of "cooking" accounts which may be adopted to explain this; but a writer discussing a public system should treat the matter simply, and so as to be understood. Those who confine their reading to the London *Times* will suppose that but £222,000 is devoted to the maintenance of National Schools. Had Mr. Cardwell stated the sum actually available and set apart for them—namely, £322,000, so large an item would have startled some English members, however apathetic as to Irish affairs.

The *Times*, to prove the very wonderful effect of the National System, asserts that "twenty years "since a social class prevailed," happily moulded into beauty by the labours of the Commissioners. It happens that twenty years since, the National System had been ten years in existence, and possessed no less than 1,978 schools. Did it show no promise then of its wonderful effects? Did ten years of the system produce a social class, and did twenty years of it create a paradise? Or, can that principle be sound whose first decennial period is significant only of disorder and confusion?

Is it a fair way of stating the case to assert that "a considerable section of the Protestant Clergy, "and the Church Education Society on the one "hand, and the Roman Catholic Clergy on the other, "accept the whole system, except its religious neutrality? If the clergy of the Church lament to be in opposition to the State, which, as yet, professes to be Protestant, if sorely oppressed by paying, not only for a system of education which they condemn, but for the education of their own people besides; if they were actually stinted in means while they beheld such large sums lavished on a rival creed, that, after the most extravagant expenditure, there was a balance of £43,000 remaining in the hands of the commissioners last year;—if, under these circumstances, they asked for books, maps, and school requisites, and were ready to adopt the "inspection" of the Board is that to adopt the entire system? Talk of religious neutrality! Are there not 3,683 schools under exclusively Roman Catholic managers? Are there not "Nun schools," which no sophistry has the hardihood to call "mixed;" and has not Mr. Cardwell stated that an addition is made to the nuns' salaries this year? And if the Roman Catholic clergy adopt the system excepting such a religious neutrality as this, what is the object of the Prelatic pastorals and Legatine mandates? Simply to show their strong adhesion to the Board, perhaps.

But the *Times* intended to comment on Mr. Cardwell's speech, and yet omitted the only important portion of it. It was quite natural to do so, however. It would not answer to panegyrise a system as all that was excellent, beneficent, and good, and then proceed to advocate its total demolition on grounds the most good, beneficent, and excellent. Mr. Cardwell's speech was a requiem over the National System. It is departed, why let the Ultramontane votes which formed the last Ministerial majority tell. The article of the *Times* is sadly out of date. The writer is *laudator temporis acti*. While he wrote the system he extolled was doomed to total and unequivocal demolition.

For Mr. Cardwell lays down the axiom, that as the Roman Catholic pupils are vastly in the majority, they should be represented by at least half the Commissioners. There are now to be Romanist Commissioners on the Board equal to the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Commissioners taken together. As the number of Commissioners is 15, and we cannot divide a man, there must be either seven Romanists or eight. If but seven, then the howl will be repeated, and the demand for equality. If eight be appointed, then the Romanists will be in the majority; for they, assuredly, will attend, even though the other members are present, at every meeting. It is plain Mr. Cardwell intends the prelates should have the majority. The same argument which requires an equality at the Board requires also a majority. It is the Napoleonic idea of the suffrage. Four-fifths, he says, of the pupils are Romanists. What right has he to give then only an equality, if numbers constitute the justice of a claim? Nor has he appointed an arbiter, in case there be an equality of votes. He may well have counted upon the pliancy of some so-called Protestant members, and have calculated there will always be a majority on the right side. But it is plain that equality means predominance, and upon that hinges the entire system.

For the Commissioners—*i.e.*, the majority of them—have power to appoint, dismiss, reprimand, or reward the masters. They are the supreme and sole Executive; they give grants or take them away; they appoint the courses of study, and the hours for them;—in a word, they have the uncontrolled disposal of £332,000 a year, of which four-fifths is already given away to exclusively Romish schools. We ask what Protestant minister can put his schools under a board the majority of which is Roman Catholic? We do not envy those gentlemen who rushed in eager haste, when the "standard-bearer" fell, to join the Board. They find themselves most pleasantly put under a Board which is virtually Roman Catholic. Where now, are those "Northern lights" who told us that principle meant expediency, and expediency meant principle? By what logical process, in what pamphlet or hebdomedal essay shall we be taught that it is right the Protestant clergy and Protestant schools should be directly under the control and management of a Romish Board? Or what can "those guides of public "opinion," who so suddenly changed, now bring forward to show that when they advised the Church Education Society to abandon principle, they were their best and most disinterested advisers?

No less than three distinct measures hang upon Mr. Cardwell's new National Board. No more Model Schools are to be built—for in them there is some provision made for scriptural instruction; secondly, schools may be vested in "trustees" instead of in the Board? This last clause will be a forward step to denominationalise the very system the *Times* condemns. But, thirdly, *all the School-books are to be altered.* There, gentlemen of the North—one of your arguments for joining the National was the surpassing excellence of the books. You have just furnished your schools with complete sets, following the advice of Verschoyle, Napier, and Co. They are all to be altered. Two elements are to be introduced: they are to be made more "religious;" that is Mr. Cardwell's word—much more religious. Secondly, they are "to have reference to Irish topics and matters of Irish interest." There is something supremely ironical in Mr. Cardwell's advocacy of an Irish tinge. Glorious will be the confusion, bitter the combat, when the religious and Irish topics come to be treated of. We may infer that these books must have a good deal of Romanism and no small rebellion in their pages. They are to be arranged by a Committee chosen out of and by the Commissioners. As the majority of the Board is Romanist, it needs no prophet to pronounce that the majority of the Committee will be Romanist, and the books, of course, will follow the bias of the majority. Again we congratulate the recent adherents of the Board on the respectability and pleasantness of the position they occupy.

In ten years at furthest the National System will be nominally denominational. It is so practically now. Not one word did Mr. Cardwell drop of the concession to Church schools or the Church clergy. Every friend of the Establishment must now see the degradation which follows abandonment of principle. The adhesion of some Church schools encouraged Mr. Cardwell to make these concessions to Romanism. No one will advise the Established clergy to join the National Board now. The most inconsistent of journals dare not advise the clergy to place their schools under a Romish Board. That is at an end, and well it is. We have no hope from the State, no wish to hope for aid on these conditions. Our trust is in the Protestantism and sincerity of our people. Never have these principles been appealed to in vain. By the liberality of their contributions to the Church Education Society they must confirm, stablish, and extend its sphere of action and its efficiency. There is no other resource unless it be to make our schools Romanist at once, under a Romanist board, with books full of Mariolatry and histories tinged with an Irish hue.

A VOLUMINOUS report has just been issued on the subject of Salmon Fisheries. As the salmon season closes this day, there will be ample time to discuss the details of the report prior to the next open season. Allusion, however, is made in the report to a subject which is agitated in some Irish fisheries, and to which it is well to call the attention of all who are interested in the trout as well as the salmon fisheries of Ireland.

The "conservators" of the Ballina district have made application to the Fishery Commissioners for an alteration in the law which, they consider, will greatly tend to increase the quantity of salmon on that coast. From the evidence given before James R. Barry, Esq., one of the Inspecting Commissioners, it would appear that the mesh of the nets used for the taking of salmon is so large as to prevent the capture of trout. It is sought to reduce the size of the mesh from one three-fourth inch to one one-half inch the square. The object desired is not only to capture sea trout for the sake of its marketable value, but to lessen the numbers of a fish remarkably destructive to salmon fry. Trout, they say, have been taken with the remains of salmon fry seven or eight inches long. At the spawning beds trout flock in numbers to prey upon the ova. "From the gullet of one large trout "600 ova were extracted." "At Foxford a trout of "seven pounds weight had seven salmon fry of "various sizes in its stomach." The fishermen attribute the diminution of the quantity of salmon to the ravages committed on the fry and ova by trout, &c. In the Moy Fishery the loss from this source is estimated at 28 tons of salmon yearly, or, in money, to £1,500 a year on an average of former years. None of the fishermen object to a diminution in the size of the mesh, as they believe it will increase the number of trout taken, and, consequently, lessen the enemies of the salmon.

It should be considered, however, whether, by reducing the size of the mesh, salmon of a small size, and unmarketable, may not be taken. The proprietors of the river soil higher up from the fishery may fairly object to the stoppage of the fish by a small-sized mesh. If trout are so destructive to salmon, the question then should depend on the relative value of the fish, and on this ground facilities should be given for the capture of trout, provided all parties, as well as the fishery conservators and the fishermen were satisfied. But eels are quite as destructive of the fry and ova as trout, and it would be difficult to adopt a mesh small enough to catch an eel. The whole subject deserves a thorough examination, and should be inquired into before the opening of the next salmon season. The conservators of the Ballina Fishery complain much of the apathy exhibited by the Irish Fishery Commissioners. In a resolution passed last month, at a public meeting in Ballina, they state that, "The Commissioners "were applied to in January, 1856. They took "evidence on the subject in the court-house here on "the 30th of April in same year—evidence which "the examining Commissioner admitted fully bore "out the necessity for the bye-law—and though they "have been frequently applied to since, they have "refused, without any reason save *inexpediency*, thus "subverting the intention of the Legislature, setting "at naught the value of satisfactory, important, and "uncontradicted sworn testimony, and wholly disregarding the opinion of practical, intelligent men. "And they further consider that matters for the local "government of Fishery Districts might in many "instances—giving an appeal to the legal tribunals—"be left with safety to the conservators, who are the "chosen representatives of the fishery interests, and "who generally possess direct personal knowledge of "the requirements of their districts, without the "usual formulæ of long-protracted and repeated applications and reports required by the present Irish "Fishery Commissioners."

In fact, the Fishery Laws were framed without sufficient attention to the peculiar circumstances of each locality. Salmon are out of season in one river just as they are coming into season in another, and the local Boards of Conservators and landlords should have a voice in deciding what time ought to be fixed for the close, and what for the open season. At all events, the question respecting the size of the mesh, having been before the Commissioners now for four years, ought to be decided one way or the other without further delay.

The *Times* on the Italian Crisis:—

"Italy," says M. Grandguillot, "is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation." It is, then, true, according to the information of the Foreign Office at Paris, that the programme which has been passed about for some days in London circles, is about to be put in action. They who ought to be best instructed in these matters do, then, really believe that Garibaldi is about immediately to pass over the continent, and to render Italy within two months "free and completely independent." These are large words. They seem to comprehend much more than the mere capture of Naples. They lend an air of authority to all we have recently heard of expeditions to proceed from the Legations and from Tuscany to the frontiers of the Roman States, of insurrections suddenly to burst forth in Rome, and of a liberating army at the same moment to descend in the Bay of Naples. These things, although well vouched from many separate sources, seemed to sober men but the dreams of a distempered imagination. It could not be that Italy, which had in one year acquired more territory than even the first Napoleon had ever acquired in a campaign, which had consolidated itself in twelve months into a kingdom, and had from a geographical expression taken rank as a palpable European Power—it could not be that this prudent, successful, prosperous Italy could be found provoking the onslaught of Austria. We could not so discredit a great cause as attribute to it so great a madness. Here, however, is a sort of confirmation of this rumour, signed by a name which carries with it a higher authority than its own:—"Italy will within two months be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin."

That any such concerted designs should ever have been formed would seem impossible if Garibaldi were a man governed by ordinary views of prudence or probability. But men who can weigh and measure are not the men who win battles against odds, and emancipate kingdoms with partizan warriors and guerrilla bands. We have again and again declared our belief that Garibaldi is the Washington of these latter days, pure in his object and unselfish in all his aims. But when we say of a man who is acting as Garibaldi acts, that he is not a vulgar brigand, we admit him to be an enthusiast. In the life of such a man nothing is impossible. He may break with France while he attacks Austria, and he may occupy himself at the same time with revolutionising Naples, consolidating Sicily, and conquering the old metropolis for the new kingdom which he has thought it glory enough to create. To any other than the eye of genius all this seems madness, and the dreams of genius, although sometimes successful, have generally to be read by contraries. What Italy has already done, and so rapidly done, has been done by doing one thing at a time. She, with the aid of her potent ally, has driven back the invading Austrians, has pursued them into and out of their own territories. She has, with this good assistance, annexed Lombardy. Again, she has, without any assistance, and in spite of an agreement between her ally and her enemy to the contrary, annexed Tuscany, and annexed the Legations. She has Naples now within her grasp. She has only to put forth her hand and seize it. All that southern kingdom must fall without an effort if attacked singly. Every day we are told that Garibaldi is gone over to take the offered prey. The Bourbon baubles are ready packed, the Palace at Vienna is ready designated, the ships are at the mole; the mind of Europe is made up to the annexation of Naples as a *fait accompli*. When that is done nothing remains but a slice of Italy interposed between the two parts of the great Italian kingdom. That slice, it is true, contains the great old historic metropolis, which may again be the mother city of Italy, if Italy is ever to be again a nation. Empire and religion and art are all buried there, ready, as Italians believe, to arise at the first blast of freedom. Of course, Italy without Rome would be absurd. But Rome has a French garrison—it is held by a potentate who declares loudly that he likes not the cause in which he holds it, and that he is ready to give it up upon small excuse. Surely it would be better to wait till we can satisfy him as to the excuse? Venice, again, is very Italian. Italy without Venice would be like one of her own buried statues dug up mutilated. But Venice has 500,000 Austrians behind her walls as surely as Rome has 600,000 Frenchmen, who must all be conquered before France can in honour surrender the post she holds to force. Common sense would counsel that even the most adventurous bravery should be content to leave that very tottering Popedom to fall in the midst of its unwilling supporters, and to make the Italian nation so strong that the course of events must make it complete.

But what means this covert threat which France at this moment puts forth through M. Grandguillot? Are we to understand that upon the occurrence of some undefined and hitherto unforbidden circumstance, such as the landing of an army of roving liberators in Naples the Austrian flood will again be let loose, that the Quadrilateral will open its many gates, and pour forth its armies; that the rivers of the plain will be again crossed, Lombardy swallowed up, Piedmont driven to bay and destroyed at another Novara? Are we to consider it certain that in such a case the Duchies, the Romagna, and Tuscany will be again reduced and all Italy restored to a level beaten plain with the flats of Austrian sabres? Is it possible that there can be such a contingency in French eyes as that "Austria will again reign from Messina to Turin?" It is very difficult to reconcile such a possibility with those State papers which have declared so positively that all Austrian interference with Italian affairs is become for ever impossible. It would be a strange end to the campaign of 1859, and a singular consequence of Solferino, if Italy were indeed to become again Austrian from Messina to Turin. But it is impossible to look far into futurity when Emperors have the Fates in their pay, and we should recommend Italy not to be too rash in risking all she has, and not to lean too trustfully either on the friendship of Napoleon III. or on the forbearance of Francis Joseph.

The *Morning Post* on the Austrian Constitution:

The reorganisation of the Austrian Constitution is now, perhaps, the most important problem in the domestic politics of any of the settled Governments of Europe. A change, infinitely greater than any of our Reform Bills, is imperiously demanded by the very council which the Emperor Francis Joseph has called into existence with the view of facilitating his government of his empire. There is no doubt that the Reichsrath, which has put these views upon record, represents the desires, not only of the mass of the population, but of the mass even of the most moderate. The Government has now the time, but we imagine only a very short time to set its house in order. The progress of Garibaldi, who appears not unlikely to advance from the Straits of Messina to the Po, and to overturn all the Italian despotisms on his way, is threatening the Austrian rule in Venetia with an overthrow, which arms without conciliation may probably prove unable to avert. Meanwhile there is a general presentiment of insurrections along the vast line of the Danube; and so generally has the ecclesiastical policy of the Government encroached on the social liberties that were once the safety valve of despotism in Austria, that there is hardly an independent mind in any part of the Emperor's dominions that does not recoil from the double tyranny that the whole empire has experienced. The proposition of the constitutional reform that the Reichsrath had adopted originally emanated in substance at any rate, from Hungarian deputies; and there is good reason to apprehend that the acceptance of this scheme for the future Government of Austria is the Hungarian *ultimatum*. Between Venetia and Hungary there has for many years been an increasing sympathy, not only of feeling but of action; nor can it be doubted that, as matters now stand, a conflict between Garibaldi and the Austrians on the left bank of the Po would be everywhere received in Hungary as an insurrectionary signal. This, then, is the danger. The Reichsrath, we believe, desires to preserve the Austrian empire in its integrity, and it comes forward to intervene between the Emperor and the specially alienated provinces of his empire before the danger actually arrives.

It is proposed, then, to rebuild the Austrian constitution on the basis of its political traditions, to recognise those historical divisions of the empire which correspond to the national and social characteristics of the people, and at the same time to combine with this system a powerful bond of federation. The progress of thought and education imperatively demands that Government should be in some degree representative. The vital distinctions of the populations equally demand that those distinctions should have their reflex in the political constitution; and the necessities of a common action demand likewise that there should be a federal bond of union, not only in the monarchy, but in the representative or popular element, which is to possess some share in political power. This is really the only solution of the problem of Government in Austria, as we shall infer from a very brief enumeration, first of the populations, and then of the component States of the empire. Now, that empire is computed to comprise between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 inhabitants. To analyse these by ethnology, we find that only 8,400,000 are Germans. There are 5,200,000 Magyars or Hungarians properly so called; there are 6,300,000 Tchecks; there are 2,200,000 Poles; there are 1,200,000 Slavacks; there are 3,200,000 Illyrian Sclaves, who are either Croatians or Servians; there are 3,200,000 Italians; there are 2,700,000 Roumans; some 900,000 Jews; and above 3,000,000 of various and anomalous races. To govern a mass of races thus aggregated together, if possessing a spark of intelligence, of courage, and of love of liberty—the leading classes of most of them being even tolerably civilised—by anything but brute force, must certainly be a task of extraordinary complication. It is perhaps this difficulty which has so often led Austrian statesmen to adopt the expedient of military government. And, even if we review the empire by its component States, instead of by its component populations, we see little less difficulty. Even under that computation, the States either German in origin, or possessing German sympathies cannot be reckoned at above 9,000,000, or less than one-fourth of the empire. In these we count Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Saltzbourg, Tyrol and Voralberg, Moravia, and Silesia, for Bohemia is essentially Sclavonic in policy as well as in extraction. Then we have Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Sclavonia, and the military frontier, with their 14,000,000, compounded chiefly of two cardinal races, the Sclave and the Magyar, equally hostile to Austrian despotism. Again, there are the Gallicians, who are opposed even to the Hungarians in their political sympathies, and yet more so, of course, to the Austrians. Finally, there is the Italian branch, Venetia, with the Illyrian races on the opposite coast of the Adriatic.

To govern these races, these historical States—differing again in religion—by a common civil centralisation and a forced religious uniformity is now once more acknowledged to be impracticable. To govern them, in their present stage of intelligence, by a military despotism is an experiment being laid aside under its obvious inability to sustain the shock with which the present Austrian polity is now threatened. There remains, therefore, only the expedient of giving to each of the component States of Austria some representative rights, and of rendering those rights substantive and effectual by federating these various provincial assemblies into a common representative body, which shall aspire to control the deliberations of the Government. But what does Francis Joseph say to all this, and what are really his views of the present crisis? Lost in bigotry and in love of military rule, stern necessity alone would lead him to conciliate. But he must have created the Reichsrath with a view to a certain degree of conciliation. He could not but have foreseen that it would have made proposals similar to these. He can hardly, therefore, be prepared now to set their counsels altogether at defiance. Until lately he possessed unbounded confidence in his army. That confidence, we all know, has been dispelled. More recently an imperial decree has greatly checked the operation of the Concordat. He has since evinced a desire to fall back in some degree on the ancient ways of the Austrian constitution. We hope, therefore, that he and his advisers may be now persuaded that the only alternative before them is either to exert moderate Government or no Government at all.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The heathen proverb, "Whom the deity seeks to destroy, he first drives mad," is rapidly realising itself in the infatuated conduct that seems to dog the Government steps. Not satisfied with the strength imparted to his policy, by the late Paper Duty dodge, in which Lord Palmerston won a victory by a concerted feint, followed up by an appeal for energetic support, on the ground that Garabaldi had landed in Calabria; though his answer to Mr. Kinnaird on Thursday night, a fortnight later than his announcement, that the Government had received no specific information on the subject, showed how little confidence he had placed in his own assertions, the Prime Minister has been plotting and planning for some time how he could avenge himself on the Whig comptrollers of the Exchequer for his onslaught on the paper duties. At last, in his own felicitous manner Lord Palmerston has contrived a plan and worked it out. As you are aware, the House of Lords, to protect itself at the end of the session from measures being forced without discussion through their House, fixed, in conformity with custom, to read no bill a second time after the 27th of July, with the exception of money bills, unless on the ground of emergency. Last Monday, the Savings Banks Bill was put down for second reading. The Duke of Argyll moved a resolution declaring that grounds of urgency required the bill to be passed this session, but in no way entered into any details on the measure. Had the Government considered it a bill of supply, or technically a money bill, there was no necessity for his Grace moving the resolution. It is now known that the Cabinet or Ministry in no way looked on the matter as important, and showed their opinion on the subject by issuing no instructions to either my Lord Foley or Besborough, the whips of the Upper House, to disseminate information. On the bill being proposed, several lords read letters from the managers of savings banks throughout the country, protesting against the Chancellor of the Exchequer being allowed by hurried measures to have an unnecessary control over their investments. Amongst others the secretary of St. Martin's Savings Bank, the principal in London, if not in Great Britain, addressed an able statement of the manner in which the measure was regarded by Lord Redesdale. Lord Monteagle then, arguing that no ground of urgency had been made out, insisted on the postponement of the measure till next year. Lord Derby said he had no objection to the principle of the bill, as it had been approved of in the other House by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and the members who threw out the Chancellor's previous measure, but asked Earl Granville to point out in what way urgency could be shown. During the short discussion not one of the Government went upon the ground that the bill was connected with supply, and, on a division, the members being equal it was rejected.

The Government pocketed the encroachments on the Commons' rights quietly enough, until Wednesday; but, as the *Morning Star* came out that day with an article on this aggression which the Lords, prompted by the Prime Minister had dared, Pam. felt no time must be lost so, calling a Cabinet Council, he announced his determination there of following the guidance of the Bright organ, and ordered the bill to be reviewed in the Lords. Having intimated to lord Derby that the bill was connected with supply, the Government directed Earl Granville to move the suspension of standing orders last night. Every member of the Opposition there and then told the President of the Council there was no necessity of resorting to such extreme measures, and that all opposition on the question would have been removed by the Government having originally shown any grounds of urgency. But the strangest part of the proceedings was the amount of bitter spleen bestowed upon Monteagle; the latter has, during the past warm days, been in the habit of coming down to the House in a grey slop coat, and of wearing his white hair unusually long, at least too long to draw forth admiration from Earl Granville. Beyond this peculiarity, and a constant attention to everything that occurs in both Houses—for he is seldom absent from his seat on the cross benches while the Lords are sitting, or from the Peers' place in the Commons if any interesting debate is going on—he has not lent his aid to keep up the unpleasant feeling that the Government must have been inspired with at finding one of their supporters starting opposition to a leading point of their programme for the session. But Earl Granville, or the Duke of Argyll, in his dogmatic manner that best became the divinity of the Kirk—for he mistook his profession in not qualifying himself to sit in the General Assembly—has never ceased torturing, abusing, and reviling the aged peer, who contrives to sit through all, and bear with patience provoking epithets. The president of the council, however, thought he made a great hit last night, and, mindful of the long hair and attire of the noble Baron, delivered himself of the following quotation:—

"Give me a look—give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Dress loosely, flowing—hair as free,
Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the adulteries of art,
Which strike the eye, but not the heart."

Even here, however, his good genius failed the president of the council, for Lord Monteagle had assigned his flowing locks to the scissors of Truefit before the House sat, and, owing to the change in the weather, had adopted a winter garb. Yet, Earl Granville could not find it in his heart to omit the quotation which had cost him some trouble to learn, and delivered it without a single member of the House discovering the point of it. And Lord Monteagle, in his reply, showing he could afford to set at nought abusing epithets that suited best the vestries which the present Government love to fawn upon, and aim at imitating, wrung from the President an earnest regret that he should have said anything to wound the feelings of the aged peer. The bill is now postponed till Monday; but you may see the ridiculously foolish position in which the Government has involved itself on a matter of a saving which even their own estimate sets down at five hundred thousand pounds. After all, the plan of soapy noses goes down best with the Cabinet of the country.

The enterprising manager of the Atlantic Royal Mail Packet Company is entering into arrangements with Reuter, whose telegraphic ramifications are to be found everywhere, by which the early news conveyed to Galway from America will be distributed on arrival through the Continent of Europe. As the *Times* professes to believe—what a stretch of imagination—that this line can benefit the West of Ireland only, it must in consistency with this notion, reject early news *via* Galway, forwarded by Reuter, and show to the world it can afford to do without intelligence which, in some cases, must reach the "Thunderer" six days later from other sources.

Party Emblems Bill—Captain Archdall, Mr. Butt, Mr. Calcutt, Colonel Dickson, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Maxwell, Lord Robert Montague, Col. Pakenham, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Vance, Sir Geo. Bowyer, and Mr. Hennessy tried in vain to dissuade the House from going into committee on this bill. Mr. Blake, Dr. Brady, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Edmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Greene, Mr. P. O'Brien, and Capt. O'Connell voted in favour of the measure.

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill—Captain Archdall, Mr. Deasy, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Macdonogh, and Colonel Pakenham, voted for the third reading. Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Brady, Mr. Butt, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Pope Hennessy, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Maguire, Mr. O'Brien, Captain O'Connell, Mr. Scully, Mr. Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Blake, and The O'Donohue opposed it.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 16.—Yesterday was the Emperor's fete; the morning and forenoon were dark and cloudy, and rain fell at intervals, and all Paris was in a state of gloomy despair, fully expecting a wet evening, when, to the surprise and satisfaction of everyone, it suddenly cleared up into the most lovely evening we have had this year—perfectly dry under foot, and not a trace remaining of a drop of rain having fallen. The day's festivities commenced with a salvo of artillery in the morning, in honour of the Emperor, and the same in the evening—a *Te Deum* at Notre Dame—gratuitous representations at the theatres, which were filled to excess with delighted audiences, and all the usual games and amusements of which a French fete is composed; but the best part of the day's entertainment consisted in the illuminations, which were on a magnificent scale. The whole line from the Arc de Triumph to the Palace of the Tuileries, was one blaze of light; on either side of the avenue were suspended rows of coloured lamps, supported at intervals by curious devices; and around the Egyptian column in the "Place de la Concorde," the coloured lamps, flags, banners, and other decorations, were of marvellous beauty. The gardens of the Tuileries were illuminated in like manner with myriads of lamps; but the palace was almost quite dark. The Rue di Rivoli, which extends for some miles in a perfectly straight line, was lighted by a single row of gas lights, which ran along the top of the arcades, and presented a very curious effect, from its great brilliancy and simplicity. At nine o'clock there was a grand display of fire-works along the river, but they were not on so extensive a scale as other years. There were also fire-works simultaneously in other parts of Paris, for the convenience of people at a distance, and also to prevent too great a rush and crowd in one place; the arrangements were most perfect, and nothing could have been quieter or more orderly than the people "*en masse*" were. A number of rifle volunteers graced the scene with their presence. One, a Highlander, created quite a sensation as he stood, in a majestic attitude, with apparently no other object but that of being admired. Without having seen the *fete* of last night, one could scarcely realise the *coup d'œil*. Imagine the spectacle scene from the best pantomime, occupying a space as large as the Phœnix Park, studded with column and triumphal arch, not blazing with gas, but bathed in the soft rich light of coloured lamps, and you will confess that in illumination, and in their graceful mode of manifesting national joy, the French surpass us. A letter from Josephstadt, in Bohemia, states that a lieutenant in the Austrian regiment of infantry, Heimerle Schindelka, has invented a new cannon which, in the opinion of connoisseurs, far surpasses the Armstrong or Whitworth guns for precision, range, strength, and rapidity in loading. The experiments made with this new piece have been very successful, and the Archduke Albert having, during his late inspection at Josephstadt, seen the new cannon, and, also, a musket which the inventor was making on the same principle, encouraged him in the kindest manner to continue his experiments.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 16.

The Queen and Prince received yesterday the melancholy intelligence of the death of their aunt, the Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, the eldest and last surviving sister of the Duchess of Kent and of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, Elfedace, near Berne, having nearly completed her 79th year.

Viceregal Court.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Admiral Howard and Mrs. Howard, Lady Caroline Lascelles, and the Misses Lascelles, Mr. Grey and Lady Grey, with Captain Barger, A.D.C., attended the evening service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday. The sermon was preached by Dr. Sadleir, and the Anthem was from the 22nd Psalm. The congregation was very numerous. His Excellency remained for a short time after the service, inspecting the improvements which are being made in the Cathedral, and took his departure at five o'clock.

The Church.

THE CONVOCATION OF YORK.—On Thursday last Convocation met in the Chapter-house of York Cathedral, Canon Harcourt being commissioned by the archbishop to preside over the proceedings. The commissioner stated that it was the desire of the Archbishop that, beyond the receiving of petitions, no business should be transacted. He then asked if there were any petititons to present. Archdeacon Thorpe, of Durham, and several procors, retired for private conference. Having waited a couple of minutes to enable petitions, if there were any, to be presented, the commissioner read the writh adjourning Convocation until the 20th September next. Meantime, Archdeacon Thorpe, and his friends returned, and stated their desire to present an address to the archbishop, which, however, the commissioner refused to receive. He advised that all matters involving discussion should be deferred until a future occasion. Archdeacon Thorpe warmly asserted that, as prolocutor for the northern district, he should be neglecting his duty were he not to protest against this course of proceeding; upon which Archdeacon Long, of the East Riding, disputed the right of Archdeacon Thorpe to assume the dignity of prolocutor. Eventually, the commissioner, having declared that Convocation stood adjourned, left the Chapter-house. The effect of the address which was proposed to be presented was one of congratulation to the archbishop upon his assuming his present dignity.—*Morning Post.*

Thanks.

From the Governors of Mercer's Hospital to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the following donation to the hospital (being the effects of a seizure made by the police on an unlicensed house), viz., 1 quart of brandy, 3 pints of wine, and 5 tumblers.

From William Ledger Erson to Richard Allen, Esq., for 10s., for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

Acknowledgments from Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for the following:—Per Rev. J. S. Bell, the Hon. Judge Dobbs, £20; collected by Miss Jameson—William Armstrong, Esq. Q C, £1; William Watson, Esq. £1; Mrs Watson, £1; Richard Smith, Esq. £1; Mrs Smith, 5s; William Henry, Esq. £2 2s; Thompson Seed, Esq. 10s; small sums, 10s.

The Army.

We learn that the Second Majors of about four or five of the Depot Battalions are about to be reduced, one officer of that rank being considered sufficient for the discharge of the duty.

Royal Artillery.—The following officers of the Royal Artillery, arrived from England, have joined their respective batteries in India:—Lieutenant Hornsby to Lucknow, Lieutenant Graves to Seetapore, Lieutenant Glasgow to Agra, on first arrival in India. Captain Warren has been appointed deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general to the Royal Artillery in Bengal, vice Addington. Lieutenant L. de Cette has leave to England under new rules, medical certificate. The following postings and removals of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered to take place:—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Smith, No. 6 battery, 11th brigade, is appointed to H battery, horse brigade, in Madras presidency, and will proceed to join. Lieutenant T. R. Oliver will proceed from Allahabad to Madras to join H battery horse brigade, to which he has been appointed. Lieutenant Salmon, from Calcutta to Seetapore, to join No. 3 battery 11th brigade. On the arrival of this officer at Seetapore, Lieutenant W. Smith, from Seetapore to Meerut, to join F battery horse brigade, on being relieved by Lieutenant Salmon. On arrival of Lieutenant Smith at Meerut, Captain Arbuthnot will proceed to Calcutta, *en route* to England. Lieutenant Ford is posted to No. 3 battery, 14th brigade and will remain at Fort William and do duty with depot Royal Artillery. Capt. Whinyates, of the Horse Brigade, is on leave from Aldershott to the 15th of October. Captain Higgon is also on leave from camp to the 14th of September.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—On Wednesday the non-commissioned officers and privates assembled in the garrison school-room, Arbour-hill, Dublin, to present the following address, accompanied by a very handsome silver cup and salver, to Rev. Mr. Halpin. The address was read by Sergeant-Major Norris. "Reverend Sir,—We, the non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, beg most respectfully that you will accept this small token of our esteem and respect as a memento from us. You having been our pastor and kind adviser for a period of nearly four years, we cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our deep and heartfelt regret at your departure from amongst us. We also offer up our prayers for your safety and prosperity on this earth, and may every blessing and happiness await and attend you when in a foreign land, is the fervent hope of your humble servants. Signed on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, John Norris, Serjeant-Major." This is the second testimonial from the Royal Dragoons to the Rev. Mr. Halpin, several of the sergeants' wives having presented him last month with a very beautiful silver inkstand, to testify their esteem, and regret at his departure from Dublin.

The 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards has moved from the camp at Aldershot to Wellington Barracks there to be stationed.

The first battalion of the 16th Regiment is ordered to be attached to the 3rd brigade, at Aldershott.

The 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment left Aldershott on Friday morning for Shorncliffe, to be stationed.

The hired freightship Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at Spithead on Friday, at 5 p.m., from Hongkong, with 70 military and naval invalids on board, in medical charge of Staff Assist.-Surg. Gascoine; Acting Lieut. Brand, R.N., Admiralty agent. Mr. Branscombe, of the War Department, from Hongkong; and Mr. Lamont, Assistant Engineer, late of her Majesty's ship Falcon, from Ascension, both invalided, have arrived as passengers in this ship. The ship sailed from Hongkong on the 1st of April, and after calling at Anjeer, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 2nd of June, but was kept off by a heavy gale of wind until the 17th, when she came to anchor in the bay. Sailed from the Cape on the 26th, called in at Ascension, and sailed thence on the 14th of July. Passed an immense fleet of outward-bound vessels off the mouth of the Channel. Nineteen deaths took place between Hongkong and the Cape, but no casualties have since occurred. The invalids were landed on Saturday, and the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Thames.

The 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles joined the Dover garrison in the early part of last week from India. The whole of the men bear the impress of hard fighting in the late unfortunate outbreak in our Indian possessions.

The Militia.

Agreeably to orders received the Donegal (or Prince of Wales) Regiment will march from Beggars' Bush Barracks on the 27th instant to Amiens-street Terminus thence per railway to Londonderry, and will be disembodied on the 31st instant.

The Fermanagh Light Infantry have also received orders to march from the Royal Barracks to Amiens-street Terminus on the 28th instant, and proceed by railway to Enniskillen where they will be disembodied on the 31st instant.

During the sojourn of these two splendid regiments in this garrison too much cannot be said in their favour, the very gentlemanly and urbane manners of the officers, and the extremely good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men have won for them the good opinion of the better class of the inhabitants of this city, as well as the favourable approbation of the general officers under whom they serve. They are the last of the Irish regiments of infantry militia to be disembodied, and we most heartily wish them every success when they return to their native homes.

The Navy.

The steam iron-cased floating batteries, which were built in the last year of the Russian war, are undergoing inspection and repairs at the various dockyards near to which they are stationed, and we are glad to find that, up to this time, the reports as to their soundness are highly satisfactory.

The ships which were stationed at Queenstown under the command of Rear-Admiral Erskine have joined the Commander-in-Chief at Milford Haven. The stay of the fleet at its present anchorage is uncertain; but letters addressed to it up to Monday will find it there.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the dockyards has suspended its labours, and will not resume its sittings until the 16th of October.

The following second masters were on Friday promoted to the rank of master:—Charles M Hughes, Francis Hixon (acting), Frederick Howard (acting), George F Day, Edward F Bedwell, Edward Spence, Robert Gilpin, Richard T M'Pearce, Robert Brown, D Farrant, John A B Ritch, and George Patterson.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Francis B. Henwood, master, to the Asia, for the Shannon; William P. Hains, master, to the Amphion; Dover, Farrant, master, to the Lapwing; Dr. George Mason, surgeon, to the Tartar; Robert Creighton, surgeon, to the Curlew; and Thomas Potts, third class assist.-engineer, to the Hornet.

When the crew were in the act of cutting the anchor on board the Russian frigate General Admiral, Capt. Shestakoff, on Tuesday last, as she passed out through the western entrance to Plymouth Sound, at a speed of eight knots, one of the men engaged in the bows fell overboard, when Lieut. Falbe, a Dane by birth, threw off his coat, and, jumping in, swam after and sustained the drowning sailor until relief arrived.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

A report from the Examiners appointed to decide the merit of the respective candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the last competitive examination at Chelsea Hospital, has just been is[sued]... some observations by the Counci[l] ... The following are the most importa[nt] ...

Mathematics Examiner, Rev ... late of Haileybury College.—"Ins[tances] ... in the general attainments of cand[idates] ... examination for admission to the ... Woolwich, their is a visible deteri[oration] ... have before adverted to seem to me ... The candidates or their tutors h[ave] ... with the necessity of a good grou[nding] ... pure mathematics before the mix[ed] ... tempted." Ditto: Examiner, Mr ... cannot speak favourably of the pa[pers] ... admission to the Royal Military A[cademy] ... same deficiency which I have remark[ed] ... namely, imperfect knowledge of the ... treme inaccuracy in the work."

Notes by the Council—The Counc[il] ... marks of the Rev Canon Heavys[ide] ... M A, to pass without observation. ... ment of the system of competitive e[xamination] ... a proper acquaintance with the earl[ier] ... parts of mathematics has been comp[lete] ... be doubted that the large number ... examination is in a great measure a[ttributable] ... manner in which candidates have be[en] ... studies.

Classics: Examiner, Rev. M. Poo[le] ... foolish guessing and vague writing i[n] ... history and geography, and (which i[s] ... individuals most distinguished in la[tin] ... high marks in history.

French: Examiner, M. Esquiros.— ... more conspicuous for the quantity o[f] ... for their quality. It falls far short o[f] ... expected of so large a competition. ... crity prevailed through the whole.

Experimental Sciences. Examiner ... general deficiency in chemical kno[wledge] ... notice on a former competitive exam[ination] ... servable in the result of the last exa[mination] ... The examiners in German and som[e] ... ported favourably of the progress ma[de] ...

The report concludes by a notice, ... of Military Education—Major-Gener[al] ... lock, Lieut.-Colonel Addison, Colonel ... Mosely—to the effect that the cause o[f] ... failures appeared to be that candidates ... in the lower branches of mathematics ... through their studies, but the Coun[cil] ... failures would have some effect as re[gards] ... future candidates.—*Army and Navy G[azette].*

The Constab[ulary].

Colonel John Stewart Wood, C.B. ... appointed Deputy-Inspector-General ... Ireland, has seen a great deal of mili[tary service] ... and in the Crimea, has several me[dals] ... conduct, is a Knight of the Legion of ... ber of the Turkish Order of the M[edjidie] ... Class. Entering the army as ... served with the 48th Regiment in th[e] ... India, in 1834, and in 1838 and 1839 ... camp to Sir Robert Sale in the Affgha[nistan] ... the subsequent campaign in Affghani[stan] ... present in nearly every battle, includin[g] ... and Tezeen, and at the capture of C[abul] ... also served during the Crimean war a[s] ... General to the third division of the Ar[my] ... five years has been Adjutant-Genera[l] ... division.

LATEST N[EWS]

BY MAGNETIC TELE[GRAPH] ... TIMES ... Half-pa[st] ...

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 18TH.—Count ... have arrived at Marseilles, on boa[rd] ... vette, escorted by a Neapolitan stea[mer] ... this evening for Paris and London.

PIEDMONT.

GENOA, 18TH AUGUST.—News re[ceived] ... states that Colonel Cosentz, with 4,0[00] ... quitted Toorna, and taken the dire[ction] ... land.

MONTENEGRO.

TRIESTE, SATURDAY.—The motive ... tion of Prince Danielo originated in ... the war party, which aims at comple[te] ... Montenegro. Fears are entertained ... quences may result from the assassina[tion] ... Great agitation prevails in Montene[gro] ... lisions between the Montenegrins a[nd] ... expected.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY—The ro[yal] ... Africa, from Liverpool for Halifax a[nd] ... here this afternoon, took on board ... and latest telegrams, and procede[d] ... well.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—...

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 ...

REFORM.

Mr. WARNER drew attention to t[he] ... form question. He said that hon. m[embers] ... asked questions about their conduct ... find it very inconvenient to answer. ... House with apathy rather than the G[overnment] ... should, next session, at the earliest ... whole question to a select committe[e] ... good and proper bill might be drawn ...

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Some discussion took place on the ... siastical Commission, which ended in ... Mr. CONYNGHAM that he would bring ... in the report.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

In Committee of Supply a discussio[n] ... the vote for the Red Sea Telegraph ... allowed.

Other votes were passed, and the Ho[use] ... twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The ... ral meeting was held at 11 o'clock o[n] ... ing, when the report was adopted.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—Of 140 repor[ts] ... correspondents in England and Scotla[nd] ... 93 declare the crop to be below an av[erage] ... chief wheat growing districts be selecte[d] ... the proportion of unfavourable re[ports] ... large.—*Gardiner's Chronicle.*

It is rumoured in Paris that the Q[ueen] ... will, this year, meet the Emperor of ... King of Prussia at Coburg.

The disappointment of the expect[ed] ... provement in the weather has been ... decline of ⅛ per cent. in the funds, whi[ch] ... dull appearance, notwithstanding the ... a further slight improvement in th[e] ... British Railway Stocks, in most insta[nces] ... rienced a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per ce[nt] ... business is going forward in any de[partment] ... Stock Exchange.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bo[urse] ... at the opening, but closed flat. Rentes, 6[8] ... cline of 16 centimes since yesterday.

MANCHESTER BETTIN[G]

Ebor Handicap—3 to 1 agst Defender (... Moorhen (taken); 8 to 1 agst Flyaway ... agst Satellite (taken); 16 to 1 agst ... offered); 100 to 5 agst Underhand (taken) ... Gladiolus (taken).

St. Leger—3 to 1 agst Thormanby (... Wizard (offered); 11 to 1 agst Sweetsauce ... agst Albany (taken).

Nothing backed with spirit for the Ebor ... Moorhen.

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 18.— ... gone off without any change in prices ... yesterday, with more amount of activit[y] ... and with about an average attendance of ...

BAND AT BRAY.

The band of the Donegal Militia will, ... Major Todd, play at Bray this day (Monday ... ing, from 3 to 5-30 o'clock, under the di[rection] ... Griggs Bandmaster. Programme of music ... Quick March, Krausse; Overture, " ... Waltz, "Lurline," D'Albert; Selection, " ... Polka, "Lymphe," Strauss; Song, "It w[as] ... Strauss; Galop, "Des Ensilossen," Kuhner ... Burymann; Quadrille, "Le Reveredes Ois[eaux] ... "La Rose D'or," Kiegler.

AFFECTION OF SABBATH-SCHOOL PU[PILS FOR THEIR] TEACHER.—On Thursday evening, th[e] ... pupils of Mr. William F. Drought's ... class entertained him and their friends ... the Library Society, 19, New-row, South ... was proposed to the chair by Mr. A. Bu... Thomas Roberts then read an address, wi[th] ... to in a very kind manner; and after ... from Messrs. Kelly, Crothers, Henry, ... Holloway, they adjourned to supper, ... concluded with a hymn and prayer.

SURGEON TO JERVIS-STREET HOSPI[TAL].— ... great pleasure in announcing that the ... in this hospital by the resignation of ... Power, has been filled by the unopposed ... Forrest, of Great Brunswick-street. T[he] ... will, we are certain, be only considered ... Dr. Forrest's professional and private ... requiring the highest abilities, and we ... gratulate the hospital upon securing ... eminent and respected a successor to Dr ...

WORKING OF THE POOR LAW.—R[EPEAL OF THE] UNION.—The Board of Guardians of the ... at their meeting, held on the 18th ins[t.] ... petition to Parliament, a printed copy ... received from the Mill-street Union, o[f] ... demanding a native Parliament, or, in ... Repeal of the Union, in order to guard ... effects of another famine, &c., &c. The ... man, John Hinds, Esq., pointed out the ... a board of guardians, as such, dealing w[ith] ... document of the kind, and two gentle[men] ... disgust, left the room, the remainder of ... tried by vote, cheeringly, Repeal of the U[nion] ... Law Inspector was present, but had no ... his ridicule to control the proceedings. ... the County Members present the petition ... respondent.

An accident of a very serious nature o[ccurred to one] of the men of the Royal Artillery, which h[appened] on Friday morning, *en route* for Cahir. ... five miles of Athy, one poor fellow fell ... which passed over his head, nearly sever[ing] ... besides causing one side of his face in a dr[eadful] ... and lacerating his hand. When he ... poor fellow, who must have been in gre[at agony, was] attended by Dr. Kynay, who had his ... and placed him in the hospital in the ... is progressing as favourably as can b[e] ... the circumstances.—*Communicated.*

orderly than the people "... volunteers graced the scene ... a Highlander, created quite a majestic attitude, with ... that of being admired. With- last night, one could scarcely imagine the spectacle scene occupying a space as large as ... with column and triumphal ... but bathed in the soft ... and you will confess that in graceful mode of manifesting ... surpass us. A letter from ... states that a lieutenant in the ... try, Heimerle Schindelka, has ... which, in the opinion of connoisseurs ... Armstrong or Whitworth guns ... th, and rapidity in loading ... h this new piece have been ... rchduke Albert having, dur- ... Josephstadt, seen the new ... which the inventor was mak- ... encouraged him in the kindest ... periments.

Court Intelligence.

(COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 16.

... received yesterday the melancholy ... their aunt, the Grand Duchess ... and last surviving sister of the ... the late reigning Duke of Saxe ... ne, having nearly completed her ...

Vice-Regal Court.

... Lieutenant, accompanied by ... Howard, Lady Caroline Lascelles, ... Mr. Grey and Lady Grey, with ... attended the evening service in St. ... day. The sermon was preached ... them was from the 22nd Psalm ... numerous. His Excellency re- ... after the service, inspecting the ... ng made in the Cathedral, and ... clock.

The Church.

YORK.—On Thursday last Con- ... house of York Cathedral, Canon ... ed by the archbishop to preside ... the commissioner stated that it ... bishop that, beyond the receiving ... should be transacted. He then ... etitions to present. Archdeacon ... several proctors, retired for ... waited a couple of minutes, to ... any, to be presented, the com- ... adjourning Convocation until the ... Meantime, Archdeacon Thorpe ... stated their desire to present ... op, which, however, the com- ... He advised that all matters ... be deferred until a future occa- ... warmly asserted that, as prolocu- ... he should be neglecting his duty ... inst this course of proceeding; ... g, of the East Riding, disputed ... Thorpe to assume the dignity of ... e commissioner, having declared ... adjourned, left the Chapter- ... address which was proposed ... congratulation to the archbishop ... nt dignity.—Morning Post.

Thanks.

... Mercer's Hospital to the Commis- ... Police for the following donation ... effects of a seizure made by the ... ouse), viz., 1 quart of brandy, 3 ... rs. ... son to Richard Allen, Esq., for ... Hall Saturday Evening Prayer ... Committee for Enlargement of ... of the following:—Per Rev. J. S. ... , £20; collected by Miss James ... Esq. Q C, £1; William Watson, ... Richard Smith, Esq, £1; Mrs ... Esq, £2 2s; Thompson Seed, ...

The Army.

... Majors of about four or five ... st to be reduced, one officer ... ufficient for the discharge of the ... llowing officers of the Royal ... and, have joined their respective ... nt Hornsby to Lucknow, Lieu- ... ieutenant Glasgow to Agra, on ... on Warren has been appointed ... er-general to the Royal Artillery ... Lieutenant L. de Cetto has ... ules, medical certificate. The ... ls of officers of Royal Artillery ... ptain and Brevet Lieutenant- ... y, 11th brigade, is appointed ... Madras presidency, and will ... R. Oliver will proceed from ... H battery horse brigade, to ... Lieutenant Salmon, from ... No. 3 battery 11th brigade, ... at Seetapore, Lieutenant W. ... rt, to join F battery horse ... Lieutenant Salmon. On arri- ... cerut, Captain Arbuthnot will ... to England. Lieutenant Ford ... h brigade and will remain at ... n depot Royal Artillery. Capt. ... ade, is on leave from Aldershott ... ain Higgon is also on leave from ... Wednesday the non-commis- ... sembled in the garrison school ... present the following address, ... some silver cup and salver. ... ddress was read by Sergeant- ... r,—We, the non-commissioned ... (Royal) Dragoons, beg most ... ept this small token of our ... to from us. You having been ... a period of nearly four years, ... s without expressing our deep ... parture from amongst us. We ... our safety and prosperity ... sing and happiness await and ... land, is the fervent hope of ... on behalf of the non-com- ... of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. ... This is the second testi- ... ns to the Rev. Mr. Halpin, ... having presented him last ... ver inkstand, to testify their ... rture from Dublin. ... Fusilier Guards has moved ... Wellington Barracks there to ... Regiment is ordered to be ... Aldershott. ... Regiment left Aldershott on ... to be stationed. ... ness of Londonderry arrived ... , from Hongkong, with 70 ... oard, in medical charge of ... Acting Lieut. Brand, R.N., ... combe, of the War Depart- ... Lamont, Assistant Engineer, ... alcon, from Ascension, both ... sengers in this ship. The ... the 1st of April, and after ... Cape of Good Hope on the ... a heavy gale of wind until ... r in the bay. Sailed from ... at Ascension, and sailed ... ed an immense fleet of out- ... of the Channel. Nineteen ... ong and the Cape, but no ... he invalids were landed on ... d on her voyage to the ... fles joined the Dover gar- ... from India. The whole ... ard fighting in the late ... possessions.

The Militia.

... e Donegal (or Prince of ... Beggars' Bush Barracks ... eet Terminus thence per ... disembodied on the 31st ... ave also received orders ... to Amiens-street Ter- ... ced by railway to En- ... plendid on the 31st instant. ... plendid regiments in this ... n their favour, the very ... the officers, and the ex- ... mmissioned officers and ... uion of the better class ... ll as the favourable ap- ... nder whom they serve. ... ments of infantry militia ... artily wish them every ... tive homes.

The Navy.

... eries, which were built ... re undergoing inspec- ... rds near to which they ... that, up to this time, ... ighly satisfactory. ... Queenstown under the ... have joined the Com- ... The stay of the fleet at ... t letters addressed to ... inquire into the state ... urs, and will not re- ... ber. ... Friday promoted to ... hes, Francis Hixon ... George F Day, Ed- ... rt Gilpin, Richard T ... ohn A B Fetch, and ... de ... ry at the ... ter, to the Asia, for ... r, to the Amphion; ... ; Dr. George Mason, ... alon, surgeon, to the ... s assist.-engineer, to ... tting the anchor on ... niral, Capt. Shesta- ... through the western ... of eight knots, one ... rboard, when Lieut. ... st, and, jumping in, ... g sailor until relief ...

EXAMINATIONS.

... to decide the merit ... to the Royal Mili- ... etitive examination

at Chelsea Hospital, has just been issued, to which is appended some observations by the Council of Military Education. The following are the most important items of the document:—

Mathematics Examiner, Rev Cannon Heavyside, MA, late of Haileybury College.—"Instead of any improvement in the general attainments of candidates in relation to the examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, their is a visible deterioration. All the faults I have before adverted to seem to me to be now exaggerated. The candidates or their tutors have not been impressed with the necessity of a good grounding in the elements of pure mathematics before the mixed mathematics are attempted." Ditto: Examiner, Mr T Todhunter, M A—"I cannot speak favourably of the papers of the candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy. I observe the same deficiency which I have remarked on former occasions,—namely, imperfect knowledge of the lower subjects, and extreme inaccuracy in the work."

Notes by the Council—The Council cannot allow the remarks of the Rev Canon Heavyside and T Todhunter, M A, to pass without observation. From the commencement of the system of competitive examination, the want of a proper acquaintance with the earlier and more practical parts of mathematics has been complained of, and it cannot be doubted that the large number of failures at the last examination is in a great measure attributable to the loose manner in which candidates have been hurried through their studies.

Classics: Examiner, Rev. M. Pocock.—There was much foolish guessing and vague writing in answer to questions in history and geography, and (which is worth attention) those individuals most distinguished in language do not also gain high marks in history.

French: Examiner, M. Esquiros.—The examination was more conspicuous for the quantity of papers handed in than for their quality. It falls far short of what might have been expected of so large a competition. A good deal of mediocrity prevailed through the whole.

Experimental Sciences. Examiner F. A. Abel, Esq.—The general deficiency in chemical knowledge which I had to notice on a former competitive examination was again observable in the result of the last examination.

The examiners in German and some other branches reported favourably of the progress made by the candidates.

The report concludes by a notice, signed by the Council of Military Education—Major-Generals Rumley and Portlock, Lieut.-Colonel Addison, Colonel Elwin, and Canon H. Mosely—to the effect that the cause of the great number of failures appeared to be that candidates were not well grounded in the lower branches of mathematics, and had been hurried through their studies, but the Council trusted that these failures would have some effect as regards the preparation of future candidates.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Constabulary.

Colonel John Stewart Wood, C.B., who has just been appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, has seen a great deal of military service in India and in the Crimea, has several medals for distinguished conduct, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and a member of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the Fourth Class. Entering the army as ensign in 1831, he served with the 48th Regiment in the Coorg campaign, in India, in 1834, and in 1838 and 1839 he served as aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Sale in the Affghanistan campaign. In the subsequent campaign in Affghanistan, in 1842, he was present in nearly every battle, including those of Jellalabad and Tezeen, and at the capture of Cabool. Colonel Wood also served during the Crimean war as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the third division of the Army, and for the last five years has been Adjutant-General to the Aldershott division.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 18TH.—Count and Countess Aquilla have arrived at Marseilles, on board a Brazilian corvette, escorted by a Neapolitan steamer. They will leave this evening for Paris and London.

PIEDMONT.

GENOA, 18TH AUGUST.—News received from Naples states that Colonel Cosentz, with 4,000 volunteers, had quitted Toorna, and taken the direction of the mainland.

MONTENEGRO.

TRIESTE, SATURDAY.—The motives for the assassination of Prince Danielo originated in his opposition to the war party, which aims at complete independence of Montenegro. Fears are entertained that serious consequences may result from the assassination of the Prince. Great agitation prevails in Montenegro, and fresh collisions between the Montenegrins and the Turks are expected.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY—The royal mail steamer Africa, from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, arrived here this afternoon, took on board mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded at 5-40 p.m., all well.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

REFORM.

Mr. WARNER drew attention to the state of the Reform question. He said that hon. members would be asked questions about their conduct which they would find it very inconvenient to answer. He charged the House with apathy rather than the Government. They should, next session, at the earliest moment, refer the whole question to a select committee, in order that a good and proper bill might be drawn out.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Some discussion took place on the vote for the Ecclesiastical Commission, which ended in a declaration by Mr. CONYNGHAM that he would bring forward the matter in the report.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

In Committee of Supply a discussion took place on the vote for the Red Sea Telegraph. The vote was allowed.

Other votes were passed, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the report was adopted.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—Of 140 reports, from as many correspondents in England and Scotland, up to to-day, 93 declare the crop to be below an average, and if the chief wheat growing districts be selected, it will be found that the proportion of unfavourable returns is quite as large.—*Gardiner's Chronicle.*

It is rumoured in Paris that the Queen of England will, this year, meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Coburg.

The disappointment of the expectations of an improvement in the weather has been attended with a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the funds, which present a very dull appearance, notwithstanding the announcement of a further slight improvement in the Paris Bourse. British Railway Stocks, in most instances, have experienced a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Very little business is going forward in any department of the Stock Exchange.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse was buoyant at the opening, but closed flat. Rentes, 66.95, showing a decline of 16 centimes since yesterday.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Ebor Handicap—8 to 1 agst Defender (taken); 6 to 1 agst Moorhen (taken); 8 to 1 agst Flyaway (taken); 100 to 8 agst Satellite (taken); 16 to 1 agst Horace (taken and offered); 100 to 5 agst Underhand (taken); 100 to 4 agst Gladiolus (taken).

St. Leger—3 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 4 to 1 agst Wizard (offered); 11 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (taken); 12 to 10 agst Albany (taken).

Nothing backed with spirit for the Ebor but Defender and Moorhen.

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 18.—These sales have gone off without any change in prices this afternoon from yesterday, with more amount of activity in the biddings, and with about an average attendance of buyers.

BAND AT BRAY.

The band of the Donegal Militia will, by permission of Major Todd, play at Bray this day (Monday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5-30 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. H. Griggs Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Quick March, Krausse; Overture, "Zampa," Herold; Waltz, "Lurline," D'Albert; Selection, "Tancreda," Rossini; Polka, "Lymphen," Strauss; Song, "It were vain to tell," Straus; Galop, "Des Ensflossen," Kuhner; "Arts et Patrie," Barymann; Quadrille, "Le Reveredes Oiseaux," Conturier; "La Rose D'or," Kiegler.

AFFECTION OF SABBATH-SCHOOL PUPILS FOR THEIR TEACHER.—On Thursday evening, the 16th ult., the pupils of Mr. William F. Drought's Sabbath-school class entertained him and their friends in the rooms of the Library Society, 19, New-row, South. Mr. Roberts was proposed to the chair by Mr. A. Burgess. Mr. Wm. Thomas Roberts then read an address, which was replied to in a very kind manner; and after short speeches from Messrs. Kelly, Crothers, Henry, Emerson, and Holloway, they adjourned to supper, and the meeting concluded with a hymn and prayer.

SURGEON TO JERVIS-STREET HOSPITAL.—We feel great pleasure in announcing that the vacancy created in this hospital by the resignation of Dr. John Hatch Power, has been filled by the unopposed election of Dr. Forrest, of Great Brunswick-street. This appointment will, we are certain, be only considered a just tribute to Dr. Forrest's professional and private merit. It is one requiring the highest abilities, and we may safely congratulate the hospital upon securing the services of a eminent and respected a successor to Dr. Power.

WORKING OF THE POOR LAW.—REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The Board of Guardians of the Granard Union, at their meeting, held on the 16th instant, adopted a petition to Parliament, a printed copy of which was received from the Mill-street Union, county of Cork, demanding a native Parliament, or, in other words, a Repeal of the Union, in order to guard against the effects of another famine, &c., &c. The presiding chairman, John Hinds, Esq., pointed out the impropriety of a board of guardians, as such, dealing with a political document of the kind, and two gentlemen having, in disgust, left the room, the remainder of the board carried by vote, cheeringly, Repeal of the Union. A Poor Law Inspector was present, but had no power beyond his ridicule to control the proceedings. Query—Will the County Members present the petition?—*From a Correspondent.*

An accident of a very serious nature occurred to one of the men of the Royal Artillery, which left the Curragh on Friday morning, *en route* for Cahir. When within a few miles of Athy, one poor fellow fell from a waggon, which passed over his head, nearly severing his ear off, besides cutting one side of his face in a dreadful manner, and lacerating his hand. When he got to Athy, the poor fellow, who must have been in great agony, was attended by Dr. Kyney, who had his wounds dressed, and placed him in the hospital in the military barracks. He is progressing as favourably as can be expected under the circumstances.—*Communicated.*

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS OFFICE, IRELAND.—Owing to the great pressure in this department it is, we believe, the intention of the Government to appoint a number of additional clerks or other assistants.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

SUICIDE.—BRAY, AUGUST 18.—An old man, named Patrick Kane, a cooper by trade, and nearly 80 years of age, resided by himself in a small house between the Pound and the Nunnery-gate, on the Delgany-road. His house having been observed to be closed during yesterday, it was thought that something must be wrong; and on an entrance being effected by Constable M'Carthy, the old man was found hanging from one of the rafters. Dr. Laney was sent for, and, on his arrival, he said the man was dead for some time. He had apparently mounted upon a table in order to fasten the rope, and instead of kicking the table from under him, he completed the fatal act by drawing up his legs. Some months ago he had been robbed of a sum of £17 in gold, which he kept concealed in a hole in the wall of his workshop, and since then he has been in a desponding state. A sum of 19s. was found in the cabin by the police. An inquest will be held on the body on Monday.—*From a Correspondent.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A few days ago the children of Markethill Church Sunday-school had a most agreeable *reunion* at that town. Shortly after twelve o'clock, nearly 300 young persons assembled in the chapel of ease erected by the Rev. the Marquis of Waterford, while he was rector of the parish, and Divine service was performed, the Rev. Mr. Gibson preaching a suitable discourse from the text "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," &c. When service was over, the teachers and children proceeded to the picturesque demesne of Lord Gosford, which his lordship kindly opened for their use, and were regaled with currant cake and fruit. The repast over, cheers were given for the Earl and Countess of Gosford, Rev Mr. and Mrs. Flavelle, and Rev. Mr. Gibson. The young people then left the demesne and proceeded to the Market-house, which was appropriately decorated, where tea was served up. This being over, Mr. Gibson was called to the chair, suitable hymns were sung, the report of the school was read, and resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Flavelle and the other clergy for their attendance and the interest they take in the school. Rev. A. S. Irwin and Rev. T. Anketell delivered appropriate addresses, when a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Gosford for the use of the demesne and Market-house.—*Ulster Gazette.*

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—Unmistakable symptoms of the old disease have appeared this week in various portions of this neighbourhood. As yet the tubers are not affected to any noticeable extent; but, in some cases, the owners, in order to avoid the risk of loss, are digging up the early varieties and taking them to market. In other districts the disease has assumed a new form, the first symptom of which is rottenness of the stalk close to the soil, soon after which the leaves become quite yellow, and vegetation ceases without injury to the tubers, except in weight of crop. In such cases the disease is seldom found to affect more than about a dozen stalks in a perch of the ridge. The crop mainly affected in this way is a variety called "Skirry Blues," heretofore more healthy and productive than any other species grown in this neighbourhood.—*Ballymena Observer.*

POST-OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.—We have been requested to direct the attention of the Post-office authorities to the manner in which the mails are conveyed from Ballinasloe to Castleblakeney, Glantane, Woodlawn, &c. What we are about to state will scarcely be credited in those days of railways and quick transit. The railway station at Woodlawn is not more than twelve miles from that of Ballinasloe, and yet the Post-office authorities—instead of dropping a bag there—send the letters on to Castleblakeney, where they are sorted, and sent back insecurely in an open haversack, carried by a boy, to Woodlawn! The result is that the public suffer greatly from their letters being unnecessarily delayed by this circuitous system. With the railway passing Woodlawn, which is in the centre of an important and populous district, there can be no doubt that office is fully entitled to a separate bag. Our observations are directed not to those who keep the offices, but against the system.—*Western Star.*

THE GALWAY PACKETS.—An alteration has been made in the dates for the despatch of the packets of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company between Galway and the United States, under their contract with her Majesty's Government. The next packet will sail from Galway for New York on the 28th instant, instead of on the 21st instant, as previously announced; and the mails will therefore be made up in London on the evening of Monday, the 27th instant, and subsequently on the evening of every alternate Monday. The alteration on the homeward voyage will commence with the packet leaving New York on the 25th of September, which will be due at Galway on Friday, the 5th of October, and subsequent homeward packets will be due on every alternate Friday.—General Post-office, August 17.

CONFIRMATION AND VISITATION AT PORTLAW.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel arrived at Curraghmore, from Killough Castle, on Friday evening. He was joined at Carrick-on-Suir by his chaplain, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Waterford, who accompanied him to the seat of the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford. Service commenced on Saturday at half-past eleven, at Clonegam Church, and considerable interest was excited from the fact that the young heir, the Earl of Tyrone, who was just returned from Eton, was to be amongst the candidates for confirmation. The clergy who came to present candidates, and attend the visitation, were—The Rev. Frederick Foot, from Carrick-on-Suir, rural dean; the Rev. Richard H. Neville, of Stradbally; the Rev. John Burke and Rev. A. Lawson, Kilmeaden; the Rev. John Frederick Parker, of Kilmacthomas; the Rev. T. Cobbe, of Guileab; the Rev. G. S. Monck, Clonegam; the Rev. F. Jones, Portlaw; the Rev. R. Ridgeway and Rev. Richard Lane, of Mohill. The number of candidates was about forty; all seemed greatly solemnised and impressed. The appearance of the young lord is most prepossessing; he is remarkably tall for his age; he appeared deeply serious. Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Monck and Jones. After morning service the candidates drew near the communion table and solemnly promised with God's help to lead a godly and a Christian life. After the confirmation the bishop delivered to the candidates a most impressive address, on the temptations to which they were exposed, and to encourage them in their Christian profession. Each was presented with a copy of a treatise on the Lord's Supper, written by his lordship. The visitation was then proceeded with. The names were called over by J. L. Hickey, Esq., the registrar, and minute inquiries made into the condition of the parishes. The bishop and clergy were afterwards entertained by the noble Marquis with a magnificent *dejeuner.*—*Waterford Mail.*

RINGS *versus* HOOPS.—Our Borris-in-Ossory correspondent furnishes us with the following:—On Wednesday last, the fair day in our town, whilst a rustic belle, arrayed inall her finery, and encircled by one of those modern machines known as "hoops," was parading the street, a pig escaping from its owner, dashed against her hoops and stuck the ring which was in its nose in them, and pulled with such violence as to overturn the lady. After a short time the tapes which fastened the hoops gave way, and the pig rushed through the fair, carrying the hoops on her nose as a trophy of victory. After a short time the pig was captured, and the hoops restored to the owner, who immediately afterwards disappeared.—*Leinster Express.*

A LADY IN THE PULPIT.—The Rev. W. Booth having been laid aside by indisposition for the last week or two, Mrs. Booth officiated for him on Sunday last, in Bethesda Chapel, Newcastle. The lady grounded her discourse on "Strive to enter in at the strait gate," &c., and the large audience which had congregated to hear, sat with evident interest, listening to her chaste and fervid eloquence for upwards of an hour. The service was a very effective one.—*Court Journal.*

THE NEW MILITIA ACT.—On the 17th instant the new act to amend the law relating to the militia was printed. By this Act portions of militias of two or more counties may form an "artillery corps," with its own officers and staff. A committee for providing a storehouse is to be elected, and to meet for business. Lands may be purchased for the purposes of the Act, and conveyed to trustees. The expenses are to be defrayed by the county or place. The oath prescribed for volunteers may be administered by justices to militia volunteers. The militia volunteers may be drilled in addition to other times of training. Deserters from the militia may be summarily tried by justices unless the Secretary at War should otherwise order. The stoppage of the pay of militiamen is to take place on fraudulently enlisting in her Majesty's forces, or on entering the navy. In case of invasion or imminent danger in Scotland, her Majesty may raise the militia there to 15,000 men, and in Ireland to 45,000. Further, the Act provides that where the united corps of militia artillery is formed in England, the justices of the county or place are to elect at the sessions the committee of justices for providing and maintaining the storehouse mentioned for artillery corps.—*Globe.*

LADY BYRON'S WILL.—The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Anne Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, relict of the poet Byron, and Baroness Wentworth in her own right, acquired in the year 1856, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., one of the executors and trustees, power being reserved to Lord Byron, the other executor and trustee, to prove hereafter. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will is of great length, and bears date, with the codicil, April 30, 1860. The baroness has devised the estate of Oxneyfield, situate at Darlington, in the county of Durham, to her grandson, Ralph Gordon Noel King, the son of her daughter Ada and the Earl of Lovelace, which is entailed upon his issue, and, in default thereof, then to her grandson, Viscount Ockham; and that the inheritor of the estate shall use and acquire by royal license, the surname of 'Millbanke,' which was her ladyship's maiden name, her father being the late Sir Ralph Millbanke, Bart., who, upon the death of his brother, Thomas Noel, late Viscount Wentworth (title now extinct), acquired by sign manual also the name of "Noel." To her said grandson, Ralph Gordon, she also leaves a legacy of £25,000. To her granddaughter, Anne Isabella Noel King, she leaves a life interest in all her other estate, and on her decease to be divided amongst her children; and has given her all her jewellery, household furniture, and articles of virtu absolutely, and appointed her residuary legatee. To Mrs. Greig £300—"who has been a true friend to my daughter, granddaughter, and myself." To Charles Follen, Esq., of Boston, U.S., £300, "to assist him in the difficulties he will have to contend with in his disinterested advocacy for the rights of the coloured race." To the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Misses Bathurst and Skerret, each a legacy of £300 for charitable purposes. To the Revs. J. H. Young, F. E. Tower, and T. Badcock, all of Leicestershire—incumbents under patronage—she leaves to each a legacy of £100, to distribute as they may see fit amongst the poor of their respective parishes. To Dr. W. King, £300. There are many other legacies and several annuities. Lady Byron was in her sixty-sixth year, and died at her residence in Regent's Park, on the 16th of May, 1860.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Some German journals state that there is every probability that the Emperor of Austria will shortly have another interview with an illustrious personage, and the Queen of Great Britain is named as the sovereign indicated. The Emperor, it is said, will be temporarily residing in the neighbourhood of Coburg in the month of September (perhaps at a Bohemian watering-place), and will thence make an excursion to Thuringia, where a conference will be held with our Sovereign.—*Globe.*

A MEETING IN THE AIR.—On Monday last a meeting was held on the top of St. Paul's—Mr. Godwin in the chair; Professor Donaldson, Mr. Norton, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Porter, and Mr. T. Hayter Lewis being present, when the various towers and steeples were examined, with the view of saying which should be preserved. The sight was wonderful, and those present found few spires to the destruction of which they were willing to assent. A memorial was agreed on, and being afterwards signed by the president of the institute and such members of the council as could be found, was presented on Tuesday night to the House of Commons on behalf of many of the towers and steeples.—*Builder.*

ARMSTRONG *v.* MARTELLO.—Although a notice has appeared in the *Times* of the experiments recently made on a Martello tower of Eastbourne, to test the efficacy of the larger descriptions of the Armstrong gun for breaching, so much curiosity prevails on the subject, and the results attained were so important, that we find room for some further particulars. The Martello tower selected as the object to be fired at was one which the sea was gradually undermining, and the guns employed were a 40-pounder of 31 cwt., and a 80-pounder of 63 cwt., and a short 100-pounder, weighing only 53 cwt. The distance was 1,032 yards, and the projectiles employed were partly solid shot and partly percussion shells. The tower was built of very strong brickwork, the thickness of the walls being 7ft. 3in. on the land side, and 9ft. on the side next the sea. It measured 46ft. in diameter at the base, and was upwards of 30ft. high. Like all other Martello towers, it was arranged to carry one heavy gun *en barbette.* The roof or platform bearing this gun consisted of a massive vault of great strength, supported by the walls and by a solid pillar of brickwork occupying the centre of the tower. The chief merit which has been claimed for Martello towers is that, from their circular form, they deflect all shot which strike them in the curve; but the accuracy of rifle guns has rendered this advantage of small importance, while the exposed condition of the gun on the top would render it entirely useless against arms of precision. The experiments commenced by a few rounds of solid shot from the 40-pounder and the 80-pounder, and of blind shells from the 100-pounder, the object being to ascertain the penetration of these various projectiles. The 80-pounder shot was found to pass quite through the wall into the tower, piercing 7 feet 3 inches of brickwork; the others lodged in the wall at the depth of about 5 feet. Live shells were then fired, and with so much effect that after eight or ten rounds from each gun the interior of the tower became exposed to view. The firing was then suspended to enable his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who was present, to examine the breach, and also to allow of the execution of a photograph. The fire was resumed in the evening, and continued at intervals on the following day. The centre pillar supporting the bomb-proof roof was speedily knocked away, but the structure was so compact that the vault continued to stand, and was only brought down by a succession of shells exploded in the brickwork. Nothing could exceed the precision with which these shells were thrown. The broken section of the vault was itself but a small object to hit, but this was done with such unerring certainty that the very spot selected was almost invariably struck. The total number of shot and shell fired against the tower was 170, of which only a small proportion was from the 100-pounder. The ultimate result was that the land side of the tower was completely destroyed, and the interior space filled with the *débris* of the vaulted roof. The opposite side was also injured, but the mound of fallen materials saved it from destruction. We may infer from these valuable experiments that no species of masonry or brickwork penetrable by percussion shells will in future be available in fortification. Nor is it conceivable how wooden ships are to withstand the effects of such projectiles. The 100-pounder gun used on this occasion is probably the most formidable weapon ever yet produced. Its shell, which weighs 100lb., contains 8lb. of powder, and yet the weight of the gun with which this tremendous projectile is discharged is less than that of the ordinary 32-pounder, the weight of which is 56 cwt.—*Times.*

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—We have now precise information respecting the experiments conducted recently with an Armstrong gun against a Martello tower at Eastbourne. The guns employed were a 40-pounder of 31 cwt., and 80-pounder of 63 cwt., and a short 100-pounder weighing only 53 cwt. The distance was 1,032 yards, and the projectiles employed were partly solid shot and partly percussion shells. The tower was built of very strong brickwork, the thickness of the walls being 9 feet 3 inches on the land side, and 9 feet on the side next the sea. The roof or platform consisted of a massive vault of great strength, supported by the walls and by a solid pillar of brickwork occupying the centre of the tower. The 80-pounder shot was found to pass quite through the wall into the tower, piercing 7 feet 3 inches of brickwork; the others lodged in the wall at the depth of about 5 feet. Live shells were then fired, and with so much effect that after eight or ten rounds from each gun the interior of the tower became exposed to view. The centre pillar supporting the bomb-proof roof was speedily knocked away, but the structure was so compact that the vault continued to stand, and was only brought down by a succession of shells exploded in the brickwork. Nothing could exceed the precision with which these shells were thrown. The broken section of the vault was itself but a small object to hit, but this was done with such unerring certainty that the very spot selected was almost invariably struck. The total number of shot and shell fired against the tower was 170, of which only a small proportion was from the 100-pounder. The 100-pounder gun used on this occasion throw shell, which weigh 100lb., and contain 8lb. of powder, and yet the weight of the gun with which these tremendous projectiles are discharged is less than that of the ordinary 32-pounder, the weight of which is 56 cwt.—*Globe.*

MURDER AT STEPNEY.—A horrible murder, which must have been committed some days since, was discovered on Friday. The deceased was a widow lady, named Mary Emsley, aged about 70, and living at 9, Grove-road, Stepney, who, up to the time of her death, was in possession of immense landed property, situated at Stratford, Bow, Bethnal-green, Victoria Park, and other parts of the east end of the metropolis. She had a number of agents and collectors, who were carrying her large sums of money weekly, arising from rents and other property which she had held since the death of her husband, a large contractor and brickmaker. For some time the deceased had not been seen by the neighbours, and a collector named Walter Emms sent his son, as far back as Tuesday morning last, for two brass taps which he was to put on to two waterbutts at two of her houses. The boy called, and each day since Emms had repeatedly sent and called, but after various visits, and knocking on each occasion loudly, no one answered the door. The impression was that the deceased had gone out, as the garden gate was left unlocked, and yesterday, when the collector, Emms, went, he had his suspicion aroused that all was not right, and he feared that something had happened to her, as he had called and sent so repeatedly without any one answering the front door. Emms accordingly communicated the fact to Mr. Rose, the deceased's solicitor, of Change-alley, Cornhill, who, with Mr. Whittaker and another gentleman named Faith, proceeded to the house, in company with a police-constable of the K division. They could not make any one hear by the front of the house, which was well furnished and commodious, and they repaired through the adjoining premises to the back garden, where they climbed the wall and made an entry at the back door. They searched the lower part of the house, which seemed in considerable confusion, and upon reaching one of the rooms on the second floor they discovered the deceased lying dead, with the top part of her head forced in. There was a large wound of the scalp, and blood had flowed copiously from the injury, which had been inflicted a day or two by some hard substance. The floor was besmeared with blood, and it is supposed that the deceased had been killed by some burglars who had entered the premises to get her cash, a large quantity of which she was known to keep at home. The deceased's boxes and drawers had, no doubt, been ransacked by the thieves, and a great amount of property had been removed. The murdered woman lived alone, and had no servants, but she was well known as of miserly habits, dirty, and intemperate, although she was a woman who carried on extensive dealings with energy and acuteness. The solicitor and the police were engaged last evening in searching over the various rooms, to trace whether she had left any cash, but only a trifle had been found.—*Globe.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The correspondence which took place between Mr. Buchanan and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales is a novelty in its way for simplicity, good sense, and the entire absence of all that ceremonious diction and fulsome verbiage which ordinarily pertain to the communications of the rulers of great empires. It is, in fact, a pleasant, friendly correspondence, between people who felt themselves members of one family, and shows how strongly, after all, the democratic sentiment of this Republic pervades even the courtly circles of the mother country, up to the very throne itself. Mr. Buchanan extends to the Queen a kindly invitation for her son to the hospitalities of his home at Washington, in a homely and good-natured fashion, entirely devoid of useless verbiage or the complimentary language of Courts, just as a Republican President ought to do; and the Queen, responding in a like spirit, addresses him as "my good friend," winding up her brief autograph letter with the words, "The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you. I remain ever your good friend, Victoria, R.," the last letter alone indicating that the communication was indited by Royal fingers. It is quite a domestic correspondence throughout, and will do much to obtain for the young Prince that friendly, unceremonious, but respectful, reception here which he is manifestly entitled to, and which his mother evidently expects at our hands. It is a matter of great congratulation, meantime, that the arrangements for his visit to New York preclude the possibility of his falling into the hands of the Aldermen.—*New York Herald.*

Some men cannot execute so melancholy an act as that of suicide without eccentricity. An instance of this was afforded on Monday last at Lecure, near Havre. A cap was seen in the water with a string of corks around it, and a label, upon which was written, "Pull the string, I am at the end of it!" The string was pulled, and sure enough there was the late writer of the label, with a paper, detailing the cause of his having made away with himself, carefully corked up in a bottle in his pocket, with his name and address, "Francois Foliot, of Vandrimare."

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—We have heard with much satisfaction that, notwithstanding the suddenness of the last examination for direct commissions, 61 candidates have passed, out of 84 presenting themselves. Some will, doubtless, imagine that from the superiority of this result, as compared with that of the last examination, there has been a change; but we have been informed that, with the exception of a more practical character being given to some of the arithmetical questions, there was no difference in the style of the two examinations.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FRENCH NEWSPAPER WRITERS.—The *Constitutionnel* continues its "double parallel" between the naval and military forces of England and France. It finds a great deal of fault with the present English Government. It is not surprised that the Derby Cabinet, sympathising with Austria, should have done nothing to suppress a factitious excitement against France. It had hoped better things of Lords Palmerston and John Russell, but was disappointed. The writer declares on the authority of M. Cucheval Clarigny's pamphlet, that the entire *personnel* of the French fleet is hardly equal to the increase the Palmerston Ministry has made in that of the English fleet since the 1st of September, 1859.

A letter from Naples, of the 8th, says:—"King Victor Emmanuel has placed the Sardinian frigate Maria Adelaide at the disposition of Count de Syracuse. The Prince visited the vessel the other day, and was received by Admiral Persano. H.R.H. caused the crew to be presented to him, and a salute of 21 guns was fired both on his arrival and departure."

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Advices from Alexandria announce that the Egyptian Government, which has for some time past been in pecuniary straits, has just obtained a loan of £800,000 from Paris, to be advanced through the house of Lafitte. The rate of interest is to be 6 per cent.

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Correspondence.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I fully agree in the propriety of the resolution of the Committee of the Atlantic Royal Mail Navigation Company, in their recognition of the services rendered by the Irish members on the late debate in Parliament on the subsidy, but I think that a similar recognition of the voters of the English and Scotch members is equally due, and hope the Committee of Management have not overlooked it—"honour to whom honour is due."—I am, sir, &c.

J. P., A SHAREHOLDER.

17th August, 1860.

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held four inquests on Saturday. The first was on the body of a man named Laurence Rooney, a respectable farmer who resided at Castleknock, and which lay at Smith's livery stables, South Anne-street. The son of the deceased deposed that he saw him last alive on Sunday at his own house, and heard nothing of him until eleven o'clock that day, when he was informed of his death. He was not of dissipated habits; and witness could not account for his getting into the water.

Henry Moore, of 14, Luke-street, deposed that while searching on the previous evening the body of a man named Lynch, who was also drowned in the Liffey, the drag came in contact with this body, which he conveyed to the steps.

Thomas Burbin, Police-constable, 23 C, stated that he found in the pockets of deceased 13s. in silver, some paper documents, a key, and a weigh-bill by which he was known.

Surgeon Porter stated that he found no marks of violence on the body.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by Drowning; but as to how, when, or where the deceased got into the water there was no evidence to show."

The second inquest was held at the same place, upon the body of a man whose name at the time was unknown, but who was subsequently discovered to be John Douglas, of 41, Plunket-street.

Anne Dunne, of Townsend-street, deposed that she was standing on the City-quay about half-past five o'clock on Saturday morning, and saw a body sticking in the mud of the river; she called over a policeman who was standing near, and informed him of the matter; the constable then got the assistance of a man and took the body out of the water.

Police-constable Patrick Keating, 49 B, deposed that, having got the assistance of a man named Patrick Fitzpatrick, he took the body out of the river. There were found in the pockets of deceased a gold watch and chain, a double eye glass, 13 keys, a knife, memorandum book, and £5 17s. 8d. in money, but there was no document to show his name or residence.

Surgeon Porter stated that he examined the body, and that there were no marks of violence upon it; believed that it had been forty-eight hours in the water.

Verdict—"That deceased came by his death by Drowning, that there was no evidence to show when, or where, or how it occurred."

The Coroner gave directions that the body should not be removed until Monday to afford an opportunity to identify it; but about six o'clock in the evening it was ascertained to be that of Mr. John Douglas, as above stated, when, of course, it was given to his friends.

The third inquest was on the body of a man named Hugh Lynch, aged 34 years, who was also drowned, and lying in East James'-street.

Andrew Lynch, of No. 3, Cromwell's-court, brother of deceased, deposed that the latter was a porter, and that he had a wife and one child; saw him last alive that day week; he was much addicted to drinking, but was sober when witness saw him last; knew nothing as to how he got into the water, but thought it was a very wrong thing to allow an intoxicated man to get into a small boat from a vessel.

John Harrison, of No. 7, Marlborough-street, deposed that he knew deceased for two or three years; saw him on Thursday evening on Eden-quay, while coming out of a vessel called the Gleaner of Glasgow; he was then quite tipsy and passed in on a plank; he then crossed another vessel and went over her bows; saw no more of him; that was between three and four o'clock, and there were some persons on the deck of the vessel at the time.

James Gilligan, of Sandwith-place, a coal porter deposed that he knew deceased for some years; heard on Thursday that a man had got into a small boat, beside the vessel, went into it, and found a belt in it, the owner being drowned; a drag was then procured, and search made for the body.

William Phew deposed that he knew nothing as to how deceased got into the water; but after searching for the body two hours, he found it.

Verdict—"Found Drowned in the Liffey. And from the evidence before us, we believe that deceased must have got into the water accidentally, while in a state of intoxication. We also think that sufficient attention was not paid to him by the parties standing on the vessel when he crossed it, and that they should not have allowed him to do so."

The fourth inquest was held at No. 33, Castle-street, on the body of Mrs. Margaret Clarke. It appeared from the evidence of her husband, Robert Clarke, who conducts business for Mr. Carleton, and who resides upon the premises, that at about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Friday night, deceased was in the kitchen, and apparently in her usual state of health. He then went up stairs with his child, aged six years, to put her to bed. He returned to the kitchen in a few minutes, when he found deceased lying on the floor and not able to articulate. There were some traces of blood about her mouth; he immediately went for medical assistance, but before any doctor arrived life was extinct.

James Gorton, who also conducts business for Mr. Carleton, deposed that before leaving the premises, he saw deceased in her usual state of health. It appeared, however, that deceased was occasionally subject to palpitation of the heart and pains in her chest.

Surgeon Porter stated it was his opinion that death resulted from a rupture of a blood vessel in the chest. Verdict accordingly.

GRAND ORANGE SOIREE.

The brethren of the Belfast District held their accustomed soiree in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening last, and seldom, if ever, did that capacious building contain within its walls such a crowded assemblage. The large rooms, both above and below, were filled to overflowing. Two thousand were present, and large numbers were unable to obtain admittance. The walls were tastefully decorated with the colors of the several lodges of the district, beneath which each master sat; and grouped in each happy circle could be seen the wives and daughters of the brethren. A goodly array of veteran standard bearers occupied the platform, where every available seat was engaged before the meeting opened.

The music on the occasion was first-rate, and the loyal songs, sang with the richest strains of melody, had a most cheering effect on the audience. On the whole, we never remember in Belfast a public meeting conducted with such order, such good humor, and such union of happy and fraternal feelings.—*Belfast Weekly News.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

The little episode in the history of the Savings Bank Bill which at one time threatened such unpleasant consequences is happily terminated. Mr. Mellor may lay aside his constitutional indignation, and the Duke of Argyll his deference to the authority of the *Star.* Arrangements were made satisfactory to all the parties concerned; and those lords who have been anathematising the heavy duties of a hereditary peerage may give themselves up without alarm for the consequences of their absence from St. Stephen's to the pleasures of the season. On the whole, perhaps, no better course could have been adopted than that taken by Lord Redesdale, and we willingly admit that Lord Granville himself has redeemed much that was doubtful in his language on Thursday, by adopting a more conciliatory line last night. Most of our readers are aware that by Lord Redesdale's resolution no bill other than continuance or supply bills can be read a second time in the House of Lords after the 27th of July, unless there be a real urgency for their becoming law. The Savings Banks Bill came up after the above date, and on Monday last the Duke of Argyll moved a resolution declaring the subject of the bill to be of real urgency, and which was proposed in order to enable the Government to proceed with the second reading of the bill. Lord Monteagle, disapproving of the principle of the bill, opposed the resolution; and on a division taking place the numbers for the resolution were 18, and against 18, and the bill was lost. At least such was the prevalent opinion in the House and outside, so much that the clerk removed it from the list of bills waiting for second reading. However, the Government did not take this view. Whether the persistence of Mr. Gladstone or the mild logic of Mr. Bright's organ convinced them we know not. But on Thursday night, to the surprise of every one, Lord Granville gave notice that he should move the suspension of the sessional order, and proceed with the second reading of the bill. On the face of the bill there was no case of real urgency. It had excited considerable dissatisfaction in the Commons. It is viewed with alarm by many eminent authorities on matters of finance. It had been rejected by the Lords, not so much from a formal adherence to Lord Redesdale's resolution as from a disapproval of its principles. Yet Lord Granville affirmed that it was very pressing, and persisted in his notice of moving his resolution, *coute qui coute,* on Friday night. No wonder that the astonishment on the part of the opponents of the bill was somewhat distinctly expressed. On the understanding that the question was settled many peers had left for the country, whom it was impossible, in the brief space of twenty-four hours, to bring back to their seats. It seemed very much as if the Government had deliberately intended to surprise the House into a rescission of their former judgment. They could, of course, rely on their own numbers, and on a diminution of the strength of their opponents; and the pertinacious refusal of Lord Granville to accede to the request for delay strongly confirmed the suspicion that the Government hoped to take the Opposition at a disadvantage, and wrest from them, by a somewhat doubtful *ruse,* the victory of the early part of the week. On Friday night, however, moderation was the order of the day. Lord Granville explained away, as well as he could, the alleged unfairness of the Cabinet, and concluded by postponing his resolution till Monday. Lord Redesdale, while claiming due respect for the sessional order, admitted that if the Government could plead urgency they had a right to the second reading. And so the matter stands, Lord Granville winding up a speech in which he repudiated with some warmth the imputation of unfairness, with a rather ill-judged *tu quoque* in the shape of a very trite quotation from Ben Johnson.

Curiously enough, whilst the noble earl was defending the bill from the charges made against it, and endeavouring to remove the suspicions that have been entertained in every quarter of an intimate connection between the Savings Banks Bill and the loan for fortifications, Mr. Gladstone was favouring the House of Commons with another Supplemental Budget, in which Exchequer Bills figure to the extent of £2,000,000. Here, again, there was great cause for complaint. Without any previous notice whatever, the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down to the House, and asks for a vote of credit for £2,000,000, and urges as a reason for the peremptory and sudden demand the change in the weather and the alarming prospects of the autumn. It would not be Mr. Gladstone if the money to be obtained were not raised by Exchequer bonds, possibly the least satisfactory mode that could be devised. But what a comment does this additional £1,000,000 furnish on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's figures; and what a contrast between the beginning of the session, with its marvellous reductions, and the end of the session, with its extravagant demands! But Mr. Gladstone parades all those figures with an air of pride. He rolls out the goodly sums with the air of a man who feels his power, and who knows that every figure he mentions appeals to the whole community of taxpayers. £70,100,000, he tells us, was the charge in February when he threw away his £4,000,000 a year as a sum not worth our retention; £3,300,000, our tormentor adds, was the amount voted for the Chinese war; £2,000,000 more went for fortifications; £1,000,000 to supply the place of Exchequer Bonds falling due in November; £1,000,000 now granted on account of the bad weather. £77,400,000, such is the complimented Budget of 1860—the year in which the Terminable Annuities fell in and the income tax was to come off. There is an inexorable logic in these facts against which all the sophistry and rhetorical ability of Mr. Gladstone may in vain expend itself.—*Morning Herald.*

A TENDER SUBJECT.

A young lady in Somersetshire has been fortunate enough to acquire a dowry of £1,000. Disappointed in obtaining a higher amount, and also in her "heart's best affections," &c., she may not rejoice, but one thousand pounds compose a considerable *solatium* for wounded feelings, especially when the lover lost was only a second-hand lover at best.

The story is rather amusing, except in the conclusion. A Mr. Welch, a gentleman farmer of some wealth, met Miss Cole, and appears to have shown the usual attention and declared the usual love. All the little indications betraying a love engagement are duly reported—allusions to the coming marriage, even money presents. This was in the spring and summer of 1858. In August came "the fall." There was a change in Mr. Welch's manner. That gentleman is forty years old, and is likewise a Sunday-school teacher; time well used and texts well read ought to have taught him better; but while making love to Miss Cole, he had not quite forgotten an old sweetheart. The poor fellow seems, by all accounts, to have behaved as well under the circumstances as could be expected—doing his Captain Macheathism as delicately as such bad work can be done. In September he had a conversation with Miss Cole's cousin. He admitted that he had engaged himself to her. "Did you intend to marry her?" was the natural question of the cousin. "I did," was the answer; then came the unfortunate admission—"I did not know but what I was free when I first made the engagement with Miss Cole." He did not know that "the other" cared anything about him: he did not know but what she had forgotten him. And so the unhappy wretch floundered on from apology to excuse. While thus hesitating from day to day, the cousin with decisive cruelty once said, "you had better go and tell Miss Cole yourself;" but he said he could not go on; he though it would hurt her feelings. It appears that he did not at that time tell who "the other was, but it was a Miss Gray, his first love. So far as confession of this prior attachment exculpates the man, he appears to have made it to the second lady at an early stage of the courtship. Miss Cole was not only aware of it, but exerted herself (and possibly all young ladies so situated would act in the same way) to have the first love finally broken off. In August she wrote to Mr. Welch's sister to this effect, and expressing regret that her lover should still write to Miss Gray. In the letter some commiseration is expressed by anticipation for the feelings of that, as Miss Cole thought, ought-to-be deserted lady:—

"You are aware that he has lately seen, and also written to, one whom he once showed an attachment for. Now, my dear Miss W., I think you will agree with me that your brother ought not to speak but candidly his mind, and openly tell her that he is engaged to another; this perhaps may appear harsh and unkind, but believe me I am sincere when I say that had he done so six months ago she would have been better satisfied than for her mind to be kept in a continual suspense. You must not think me unkind, or that I do not feel for her; believe me, I do; for shortly after your brother came to lodge with us, although he had then none of mine affection, I advised him to write her a kind letter, and marry her if he could. This he could not then bear the idea of, and said he never could, nor he never would. Your brother intended marrying me in the spring; if, he said, he could not settle his business till then, he would marry some time this year. As long as he remains single her mind will never be easy; but as soon as your brother married she would know then another care for him. Do not think, dear, 'tis for my own comfort or happiness that I write you this letter, but I do to feel for all parties that I could not rest until I had done so."

This letter distinctly implies that Miss Cole knew that in marrying herself her lover would be committing a "breach of promise" towards another; but she advises him to persevere, and finally accomplish the breach of the engagement, tacit or expressed. Miss Cole continues:—

"Miss Gray wrote to you last Wednesday, and, from her letter, I should think she was only deceiving herself; for what good can your brother's writing be to her, to me it is only adding trouble to trouble. I wanted your brother to allow me to write to Miss G., but he would rather I would not, but I might write to you if I liked. Now, dear, as you know the person, think best what can be done for her. I am sure I feel deeply for her, and earnestly do I pray that God will strengthen her to bear this trial; and God will in His own good time, I hope, raise her up another; though, perhaps, now she could not bear such a thought. Hoping all things will work together for our good, believe me, dear Miss Welch, affectionately yours, M. COLE."

Our readers will observe that when, as this young lady thought, Miss Gray was about to be deserted, she suggested, possibly in all sincerity, religious consolations; perhaps they will be surprised to hear that Miss Cole, when deserted herself (for after all Miss Gray won back her lover, confided, not in prayer, but in an attorney's letter. Miss Gray, deserted by her first lover, might, it seems, trust that God would "raise up another." Miss Cole may have the same pious trust, but nevertheless she brings an action and claims £10,000 as damages for her outraged feelings. She obtained £1,000. If that does not "raise up another" lover, the Somersetshire gentlemen are insensible indeed.

There is nothing surprising in the whole case. Mr. Welch has acted, as some men will act in love, with folly and fickleness, and is properly punished. Miss Cole, like all young ladies, thinks that her own grief is greater than that of Miss Gray's could possibly have been had she been the deserted sweetheart. Miss Gray has the man, and Miss Cole the money; possibly both are delighted. Few men, "as men go," are worth a thousand pounds; at least Miss Cole may very fairly think so.—*Globe.*

Irish Fairs.

NASH FAIR, CO. WEXFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This being one of the leading fairs in the south of this county, it was looked forward to by both buyers and sellers with interest; heavy rain falling all night and early in the morning, however, prevented the attendance which was anticipated. Every description of stock ruled rather under recent prices. There were but few springers; these were sold at from £9 to £12 10s.; two-year old bullocks in good demand, and nearly all bought up at from £6 to £9; heifers of same age numerous, and not in demand; they could be bought for from £6 10s. to £9 9s.; few changed hands; year and a half olds sold readily at £3 10s. to £5 5s. Sheep and lambs were very dear, mutton fully 6d. a lb. and store sheep very high at from 28s. 6d. to 45s. a piece; lambs brought from 17s. to 28s. for shipping principally. Pigs also dear, bacon fully 60s., and stores from 30s. to 45s.; bonhams from 18s. to 21s.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF SATURDAY:

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, AUG. 16.—1,500 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined 2,000 insurgents who had withdrawn to the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples are being continued.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, AUGUST 18.—The Great Powers, in conformity with the wish of the English Cabinet, have agreed to discontinue all further negociations for including Spain in the number of the Great Powers. The committee of twenty-one members of the Reisherath, acknowledging the justice of the reasons adduced in the memorial of the Archduke Maximilian against the reduction of the Austrian navy, proposed by the Minister of France, has unanimously decided that the Marine Budget may be increased by one million florins.

ROMAN FINANCE.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that the total of St. Peter's pence which has reached the hands of the Pope from different parts amounts to 5,992,000 francs. It adds that the subscription to the Roman loan has proved most successful.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *Perseveranza* states that the friendly attitude of the Prussian Embassy at Turin clearly shows that the interview at Toeplitz has not produced any change in the sentiments of Prussia towards Italy.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin announces that Bologna is now in a state to resist any siege.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS IRELAND.

Owing to the great pressure in this department it is, we believe, the intention of the Government to appoint a number of additional clerks or other assistants.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

General Post Office, Aug. 17.

Mails for Newfoundland, Canada, and the States, *via* Galway.—An alteration has been made in the day for the despatch in the packets. The next packet will sail from Galway to New York on the 28th instead of on the 21st instant as previously announced, and the mails will therefore be made up at London on the morning of Monday the 27th instant, and subsequently on the evening of every alternate Monday. The alteration in the homeward voyage will commence with the packet leaving New York on the 25th September.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The 74th anniversary was celebrated yesterday at Windsor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The speaker of the House of Commons will give his annual entertainment to the principal officers of that branch of the Legislature on Saturday next, at his official residence.

The annual Ministerial Whitebait dinner, one of the preludes to the close of the session, is to take place on Wednesday next.

The Earl of Derby left town yesterday for Knowsley Park.

Letters for Brazil, &c., by French packets from Bordeaux cannot now be registered.

MEETING AT BLACKROCK.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the members of the Booterstown, Blackrock, and Merrion Corps of Royal Irish Volunteers was held on Saturday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, in O'Carroll's Hotel, Blackrock, for the purpose of conferring with the council, and receiving the names of any new members who might wish to enrol themselves as members of the corps.

On the motion of Mr. James Craig, the chair was taken by WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.

The Chairman having shortly addressed the meeting, Mr. James Craig, local secretary, said, I think it is our bounden duty to show Government that there is a body, and I trust we shall be able to prove a large body of the middle classes of this country, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, desiring this privilege, and, notwithstanding our differences of faith, capable of using it to our own and our country's advantage, without abusing it by internal dissension and aggravated squabbles, so dreaded by Lord Palmerston. The position we were in when we last met was that of anticipation, and, indeed, I must plead guilty to having anticipated a different result to the one the effects of which we now labour under. I never could have believed that the matter would have been so hastily disposed of, or such ignorance would have been displayed by both Premier and Chief Secretary on the subject. It is for the loyal Irish people now to say, by their acts, whether they will submit to this insult and misrepresentation or not. I am sorry to have to admit that there was not sufficient zeal displayed by the people of this country in favour of this movement. There were many reasons and some excuses for this, but it has been used as an argument against us, and that by those who have insulted us. Lord Palmerston says we are all loyal. Mr. Maguire says we would not meet the French as foes. Both are immensely wrong; and such diametrically opposed statements, coming from such authorities, must leave a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the English and Scotch members, to whom we must look for some support, on fair, constitutional grounds, and the same spirit of firmness which has influenced their votes on the Galway Subsidy question. I should be satisfied to leave the matter to them. There are a sufficient number of loyal and devoted subjects in this country to form a volunteer corps, creditable alike to our country and our queen. Do you not believe that Protestants and Roman Catholics, living in perfect harmony, will unite in such, and, banded together by a common tie, stand prepared to defend our country and constitution from foes without and rebels within? and that the evils apprehended by our statesmen and *Times* newspaper are never likely to be realised? These are the questions at issue, and the answer to them rests with the people of this country. Let them not say we will join if got up, but let them put their shoulders to the wheel, come forward like men, and wipe out the stain now resting upon us. This is the manly and true course—the one I urge on you to adopt—and now in a good cause, be united Irishmen.

The Chairman, in reply to the Secretary, stated that the parent committee were engaged preparing addresses, calling on the representatives in Ireland to represent Irishmen as they should be represented. The Channel was not enough to make such a distinction between the law in England and Ireland as to allow the former to have volunteers for national defence, and refuse to allow Ireland to have her volunteers.

Twenty gentlemen, electors in the city and county, signed a requisition, pledging themselves not to support any candidate at the ensuing election who would not pledge himself to support the object of the requisition in endeavouring to obtain an assimilation of the law of the United Kingdom as regards volunteer corps.

The meeting having transacted some routine business, adjourned shortly before ten o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY.

Patrick Power, and a woman named Power, were brought up and charged under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the woman was found offering for sale, at the shop of Mr. O'Neill, in High-street, several pieces of leather used for military leggings, having the broad arrow mark upon them. She stated that they were given to her by the male prisoner, who alleged that he got them from the master-tailor of a dragoon regiment now stationed at Portobello Barracks. The police went to the barracks, and, on making inquiry there from the master-tailor, they were told that the matter was all right, and that he had given the pieces of leather to Patrick Power as they were merely "scraps."

Mr. Porter expressed astonishment that any property branded with the Queen's mark should be given away and sold in such a manner. Under the circumstances, however, as the matter had been explained, he would only bind the accused, on their own recognisances, to appear when called on, the property to be retained.

A woman named Margaret Osborne, *alias* MacCabe, was brought up in custody of the police, and charged with the unlawful possession of a valuable gold watch; and a charge was also preferred against a young man of the name of Clinch, an assistant in the grocery establishment of Mr. M'Cormick, Camden-street, with having purchased the watch from the prisoner for £2, although the value of it was stated to be £10.

Mr. Semple appeared on behalf of Clinch, and stated to the bench that his client had bought the watch, believing it was no harm to do so, the prisoner Osborne having told a very plausible story that she had found it.

Osborne, being questioned by the bench, denied stealing the watch, but admitted having seen a woman at the east side of Stephen's Green running away with it, and a gentleman in pursuit of her. She threw it down at a hall door, and the prisoner Osborne took it up.

The Magistrate allowed the charge against Clinch to be withdrawn, he having purchased the watch not knowing the consequences. His Worship observed if he were made aware that such purchases were made in any licensed house in the city, he would refuse to give his certificate for a renewal of the license for such house, as he could not say it was well conducted.

Osborne, the female person, was acquitted of the charge of stealing the watch, but was convicted of the illegal possession, and was sentenced to one months' imprisonment.

John Green, and a man named Martin, were brought up in custody of the police, and charged with the robbery of 16 reams of paper from the stores of Mr. James Marlow, 10, Merchants'-quay. It appeared the prisoner Green had been employed in the establishment as messenger, and was seen to steal two reams of paper. He was watched, and it was ascertained that he took the paper to Martin's residence, in Winetavern-street. The police searched the house in question, and found the missing paper in question, and some other, the property of Mr. Marlow, which had been feloniously abstracted from the establishment.

The prisoners were convicted. Martin was fined £3; in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month. Greene was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Subsequently Mrs. Martin paid the fine for her husband, and remarked facetiously that he would take whiskey every quarter of an hour in the day if he only got it.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Joseph Ridgway was brought up on remand, charged with stealing, on the 16th August, some scarfs, the property of M'Birney and Co., Aston's-quay. The prisoner offered the goods in pawn, but, on seeing the assistant look for his hat, he suspected his intention, and ran away; he was quickly pursued, however, and arrested.—He was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Michael Doyle was brought up in custody of Police-constable 140 D, charged, on suspicion, of being one of the parties who broke into Church-street chapel on the night of the 15th instant, and stole therefrom two communion cups, and another gold vessel belonging to the altar, all of which were valued at £38. The prisoner was arrested in a public-house, and, on being conducted to the station-house, was observed by the constable to keep his hands in his pocket. After some time, however, he suddenly took his left hand out, and dropped something behind his back. A little girl, who was walking after him, cried out "silver, silver," and, picking it up, handed the constable a piece of silver which appeared to be a portion of a cup. The prisoner, on being interrogated about it, said that he found it.—He was remanded. There are two other persons in custody, also, on the same charge.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the Rev. J. Denham Smith was unable to hold his usual afternoon service on board the steam-packet in the harbour.

BAZAAR.—On Wednesday next, a Bazaar will be held in aid of the Additional Curates' Fund Society, in the grounds of Obelisk-park, Blackrock. A military band will attend, and perform several selections of music during the day.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A series of athletic sports will take place on Tuesday evening next (weather permitting) under the management of Mr. J. Levett, in a large field adjoining the Sallynoggin-road, Kingstown, when several prizes will be competed for, by gentlemen only. The sports will commence about five o'clock, and will terminate about half-past eight o'clock, with Signor Duvalli's ascent on the electric wire, and a brilliant display of fireworks. A band will also be in attendance during the evening.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Owens, of Kingstown-avenue, boatman, was brought up in custody of Constable 81 F, and charged by him with having been drunk and disorderly, by stripping off his coat, and offering to fight persons passing along the eastern pier, between 12 and 1 o'clock p.m., on the 17th instant. The prisoner was also charged by Mr. Thomas Ireland, of Islington-avenue, Kingstown, with having assaulted him, and threatening to upset his boat, in order to extort the sum of sixpence for the use of the boat which he alleged he had hired to him.—The prisoner was fined 2s. 6d. on the first charge, but was dismissed on the second, in consequence of complainant not attending to prosecute.

James Costello, residing at 48, Francis-street, Dublin, a servant out of place, was brought up in custody of Constable 70 F, charged by him with having been drunk at Kingston-avenue on the previous evening. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, in default of payment of a fine of one shilling.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 8d to 10d per lb; mutton, 8d to 9d per lb; veal, 9d to 10d per lb; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb; butter, 10d to 1s 2d. per lb; eggs, 8d to 10d per dozen; chickens, 2s 3d to 3s 4d per pair; salmon, 1s to 1s 6d per lb; mackerel, 3s 6d per dozen; lobsters, 1s to 1s 6d each; bread, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf; new potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone; hay, new, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt.; and old, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt.; straw, 4s per cwt.; coals, 16s to 18s per ton.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The city was in its annual blaze of paper lanthorns last night, and the whole world (*tout le monde*) gazing at the galantee show; but this morning we are in utter political darkness, not a single rushlight of journalism making its appearance—

Nocte micat tota sed abest scintillula mane.

We are simply aware that a *coup d'état* is attempted at Naples by the Court, driven to desperation, and as the reaction must be terrific the public mind is in painful suspense. Matters have gone too far for coercion; the citizens have arms, and the instant arrival of succour from Messina is now justified beyond all cavil of diplomacy. It was the "cry of anguish" from Sicily that formed Garibaldi's apology for leaving Genoa: a wail of woe from the capital will not find him deaf or dilatory.

A very bad symptom of affairs in that doomed kingdom is the flight of old Filangieri, with all his pennates, household goods, and family. Filangieri, Prince of Satriano, was the Radetzki of the late Bomba, and reconquered Sicily with the aid of 12,000 Swiss. He was paid for the job by a grant of two millions of ducats, and, having in various other ways feathered his nest, landed two days ago at Marseilles, following in the wake of Ajossa, Maniscalco, and the whole crew of police bloodhounds. On the same steamer Quirinal, which brought a number of Neapolitan families, more or less compromised, and seeking shelter, Cardinal Wiseman has arrived safe in France. The anxieties of a sojourn even on the margin of calm Lake Nemi, that wooed Byron with her crystal face, could not have been conducive to recovery.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary, and first nobleman on the roll of national aristocracy, has announced his intention of attending personally at Pesth for the great Magyar manifestation, to come off on the 20th of August, feast of King Stephen, first Christian monarch of that country. The solemnity is meant to assume gigantic importance, the whole nobility of the land flocking to its celebration, and, by singular unanimity, the oriental Greek Church, a large element in the population, the Lutheran Christians, a still larger and more powerful body, have agreed to commemorate the Latin saint, founder of the Arpad dynasty, and to swell the multitudinous assembly in the capital on this momentous day. The Court at Vienna is utterly powerless to prevent this *pronunciamento,* as it comes under the form of a religious demonstration, and no "Riot Act" can be decently resorted to.

The report of a landing at Catania of 5,00 Greek volunteers was founded on the fact of Col. Caratassa being already at the head of 2,000 Romaic recruits collected in the Morea and the islands, awaiting conveyance to Sicily. The *Malta Times* dispels all doubt as to such a contingent being on its way to reinforce the invaders at Calabria; yet, as Otranto is more accessible for such a landing, it is possible these volunteers may make for the mainland, when the movement of Garibaldi is intimated.

The Dutch squadron, bent on redressing the national wrongs and avenging the murder of their Consul at Damascus, has touched at Malta. Commodore Von Wipff is in command, his flagship being the Zeeland.

We have no further intelligence from either theatre of war. As to local matters here, the triumphant election of Jules Favre to the baton of law-marechal by the Paris bar is a topic of forensic self-gratulation indicating an independence of Government which raises that order in public estimation. Even Cremieux, who is not a favourite with the Imperial Court, tried in vain to divide the votes with the approved champion of national rights and civil franchises. The office of *Batonnier* is peculiar to the French forum, as it embodies in one functionary the combined duties of your benchers, and involves, with inconsiderable salary, large expenditure in hospitality. The discipline of the profession is in his sole keeping, as well as its dignity. No member of the advocate corporation is supposed to accept, endorse, or sign accommodation or other bills of exchange, to be suspected, much less incarcerated for debt; and under the old jurisprudence, before the Revolution, no barrister was deemed capable of figuring in a quadrille or waltz, or exhibiting levity of any kind; yet there is no horse-hair wig in vogue here to stimulate gravity, the mortar cap (*mortier*) being comparatively a rational disfigurement. Out of the 800 on the rolls, full 600 practise, a proportion unknown with you.

Cremieux, you are aware, is a Caucasian; another Israelite has just carried at the competition of the Paris University the first prize, or wranglership, in ethics and philosophy: the name of the student is Adolphe Walz, from Colmar. It is usual for the Archbishop of Paris to crown with laurel the successful prizeholder, and Cardinal Morlot was fully expected to attend; but he felt "indisposed" on the occasion, and the young Hebrew philosopher was crowned by the *Prefet de la Seine.* The worthy Cardinal is far above the narrow prejudices that flourish near the present asylum of the youth Mortara, but then he has to avoid giving umbrage. What would Mrs. Grundy say at Rome?

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, AUGUST 15.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr C Broderson as Consul at Hongkong for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 15.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Stair Douglas, Esq, to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Sir William Byam, Knight; John Gray, Esq; Thomas Nicholson, Esq, M D; James Watson Sheriff, William Thibou, William Ann Coull, John Bell Lowry, and Alexander Adiam, Esqrs; to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint George Webbe, Walter Maynard, and Thos Huggins, Esqrs; the Rev Joseph Herbert Pemberton, Hastings Charles Huggins, and William Scott, Esqrs, to be Members of the Executive Council of the Isle of Nevis.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint William Stevenson, Esq, M D, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Montserrat; and Thomas Alexander Finlayson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—FRIDAY.

Surgeons—Robert Creighton, to the Curlew; Dr George Mason, to the Tartar. Masters—Francis B Stenwood, to the Asia for the Champion; William P Harris, to the Amphion; Dover Farrant, to the Lapwing. Third Class Assistant Engineer—Thomas P Potts, to the Hornet.

Promoted to the rank of Masters—Charles M'Hughes, G A F Day, Edward F Bedwell, Edward Spence, Robert Gilpin, Richard T M Pearce, Robert Brown, Dover Farrant, John A B Fetch, George Pattison, Frederick Howard (acting), and Francis Hixon (acting).

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—The quantities offered at public sale have changed hands slowly; and in some instances prices have ruled a shade lower. Privately, the demand is heavy.

Sugar—We have no actual change to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar; but the demand has become restricted to small parcels for actual use. West India has realised 34s to 44s 6d; Bengal, 36s to 45s; and Porto Rico, 33s to 44s per cwt. Floating cargoes of foreign have sold at 27s 3d to 29s per cwt. The refined market is heavy, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. Brown lumps have changed hands at 50s, and ordinary tillars at 50s 6d per cwt.

Molasses—Our market is flat, at barely previous rates.

Coffee—There is less activity in the demand for plantation kinds, and, in some instances, the quotations have given way 1s per cwt. Other descriptions of coffee support previous rates.

Cocoa—Importers are firm, but the business doing is very limited. Grenada has realised 40s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt.

Rice—Very full prices have been paid for all kinds, and a large business is doing. Old white Bengal has sold at 13s—new, 14s 6d per cwt.

Fruit—The market generally is inactive, at about previous rates.

Saltpetre—Considerable sales are reported, at from 40s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt.

Cotton—The market is steady, at extreme quotations.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp commands very full prices; but flax is a slow sale.

Spirits—Most kinds of rum are firm in price; but the business doing is only moderate. Fair brown Demerara has changed hands at 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; good and fine Jamaica, 4s to 3s per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy or grain spirit.

Metals—Copper is a slow sale, at a reduction of ½d per lb. Tile and cake, £126; sheets, 11d. Large quantities of spelter have been disposed of at very full prices. Most other metals are steady in value.

Oils—Linseed oil sells at £30 per ton. Rape is firm, at £43 to £44; fine palm, 45s. Spirits of turpentine, 29s 6d to 38s per cwt.

Tallow—P Y C is quoted at 51s 3d per cwt on the spot, and at 51s 3d for the last three months' delivery.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—I am not able to forward any clear or decisive news as to what is actually going on at Naples or at the Straits, the summary of last fortnight's proceedings being, however, an immense accession of strength to the national cause at the southern end of the Peninsula, and a complete justification at the end of Garibaldi's prudent foresight in not precipitating his Garibaldi's prudent foresight in not precipitating his descent on the mainland. The pear ripens hourly and is likely to drop of its own gravitation. The movement of Archduke Maximilian, who despatches all his floating capital in ship timbers from Pola roundabout to the bay of Naples, to serve as transports for that court back to Trieste, is significant; and I see the word roundabout inasmuch as these Austrian bottoms will have to go round Sicily by Cape Spartivento, Cape Passaro, and Lilibeo, for, as sure as any flag with the double-necked eagle is seen flying on a mast head through the Straits of Messina, so sure are the long guns of the Faro Point battery destined to riddle the obnoxious hull in flonts over. I have had occasion more than once to insist on the fact that not four per cent. of the sailors on board the Austrian craft, whether merchantmen or men-of-war, speak German, the Italian and Dalmatian element being in formidable ascendency, and hence from the Adriatic seaboard no reliable marine force can ever be brought to coerce the Peninsula. Feldzeugmeisters and majors in the land service may abound, but there can be no Teutonic *ordnier de Hadrer* on board.

The Italian Tyrol is as agitated as ever, and forms an alarming background to the quadrisaterel, being quite as disaffected as the Venetian lowlands. The official *Gazette* of Inspruck denounces 300 inhabitants by name as having emigrated southwards without passports, and 60 of them being landholders, their estates are gazetted as confiscated to the Crown. No bidder for such property is found, the Government title to sell being held not worth a year's purchase. Such is the state of affairs at Trente, Roveredo, the upper valleys of the Adda, and the table land of which the Stelvio Pass is the centre. Trent, is thoroughly Italian, otherwise it would not have been fixed on for the venue of the Council, experience having shown that Italy in that instance were not favourable localities for the purpose in view.

The murder of Prince Daniclo opens a field for a war of succession in Montenegro, the rivals being his nephew, now here at school, and a local pretender, one Nikizza, son of Mirco Petrovich, who appears to be backed by Russia. Daniclo had partly thrown himself on French support in his last visit to Paris, and his educating his nephew here was not looked on favourably at St. Petersburg. It only remains for Vienna to start a candidate.

Bernadotte's grandson Charles, the fifteenth of that name in the list of Scandinavian kings, has been duly crowned monarch of Norway at Drontheim, the prominent foreign envoys present at the ceremony being M. Baudin for France, and Marquis Migliorati for the kingdom of North Italy. At Kiel, was reported, on her passage through the Cattegat, the Russian frigate Gromoboy hastening from Cronstadt to the coast of Syria.

Holland has made a territorial acquisition by purchase from Portugal of an insular or continental possession on the coast of Africa, the name of which is given in the accounts from the Hague as Tomar. I am ashamed to say I am utterly ignorant of this African settlement, unless the name be a misprint for St. Thoma, a Portuguese island in the Bight of Benin off the Guinea coast, subject to the Dutch, who have a factory on the Ashantee seaboard. The Lisbon exchequer gets by this operation 200,000 guildres, with the sanction of Upper and Lower Chamber given to the transaction.

Switzerland is by no means on unfriendly terms with Piedmont, and a letter from Berne alludes to a convention for the admission of Italian wine, the quantity being specified.

The *Moniteur* prints a long speech delivered on the 18th by Marechal Canrobert at Metz, on the occasion of inaugurating a statute to Marechal Ney, born a few miles from that city, in the famous year 1769, which was an *annus mirabilis* by the birth of great men. There is also a statue of the warrior set up here in the front corner of the Luxembourg gardens where he was shot, pursuant to a vote of the Restoration House of Peers. The speech of old Dupin on its erection, eight years ago, deprived Canrobert of any chance in saying aught original or salient, and *he* did not choose to repeat second-hand an oration already pronounced on a departed hero in another place.

A telegram in the *Moniteur* states, the senate and people (S.P.Q.M.) of Montenegro have by acclamation crowned Nikizza, son of Petrovich, sovereign of the territory at Cettinge, its wild capital on the hills.

"A letter dated on the morning of August 13th, from Faro Point, states that the Apennine hills on the opposite coast had exhibited fire signals during the night as far as the eye could range.

From another correspondent, dating Paris, August 16, we learn:—

"Within the last few days, M. Denton, the Government publisher, has issued another pamphlet, which all the semi-official press recommend as 'throwing great light on the probable issue of the Eastern Question.' It's title is *Abdel Kader, Empereur d'Arabie*, and it advocates a re-modelling of the Eastern question, quite in conformity with the 'map of Europe,' sketched a short time back by M. Edmond About. These pamphlets, it is generally agreed, are not officially issued by the public are not individually important, but considering that the Government have absolute control over them, that they are one and all printed by the Government bookseller, M. Denton, and that they all advocate the same views—French supremacy in the Mediterranean, and in the East, and that all are filled with the most absurd and insulting attacks against England, it is fair to consider them, if not as a positive declaration of the policy of the Government, at least as a means used by the Government to act upon the public mind. When the semi-official prints are daily filled with insults against England, and these pamphlets excited in violence the Government prints, the public is fully justified in looking at the relations between the two countries as on a most unsatisfactory footing, despite all Imperial letters and assurances in Parliament. The pamphlet that lies now before me has one merit—that of frankness. It boldly asserts that the Turkish Empire is an European nuisance, and must be done away with. It has no cohesion, and must tumble to pieces. Its statesmen are '*des hommes vulgaries, incompétents, illettrés, ignares, corrompus, et crasseux.*' It has been by turn insulted 'by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, by the Marquis de la Valette, by M. de Leiningen, by M. de Titoff, by the Cossacks, Mentschikoff, and lastly by all the Great Powers together, and is an aggregate of bandits. It is impervious to drill, too cowardly to fight, and who make up for their arrears of pay by plundering right and left. Its navy is, if possible, still *worse*. The author, after running on in this style for several pages, politely intimates his opinion that those who believe in the integrity of Turkey must be insane. In short, '*La reine de l'empire Turc est infallible*' The mechanic of the writer proposes to replace it by an Arabic empire, formed of all the tribes between the Persian Gulf, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean, under the sceptre of Abdel-el-Kader, with a Code Napoleon, the French decimal system, a temporal ruler at Bagdad, and a spiritual ditto at Mecca. The following conditions are also set down as indispensable:—

"The immediate opening of the estuaries of Suez Canal, with a free passage for all nations, on payment of a tax fixed by treaty, and free navigation of the Black Sea.

"The institution of an independent confederation formed by Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, and Wallachia, under the denomination of Danubian Confederation, with the adoption of the Code Napoleon and the decimal system.

"Constantinople, to be a free town like Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, &c."

But as these changes, and those which are likely to take place in Italy would make it necessary for the disinterestedness of France to receive compensation—virtue always merits a reward—what can be more natural than that that compensation should be furnished by perfidious Albion?

"The enfranchisement of Italy is a principle now fully established, and it is certain that by the force of circumstances which appear on the cards, and which no human power can successfully resist, *we must expect to see, at no distant date, Malta, Tunis, and Tripoli reunited (!)* to France, Gibraltar to Spain, and Egypt forming an independent State."

The writer, however, tempers justice with mercy: we shall be allowed to retain something:—

"England would, it appears to us, be amply compensated *(largement indemnisée)* by the free possession of her Indian *dominions.*"

This is also, you will recollect, the conclusion arrived at by M. About, by the pamphlet, *La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe*, and by many others of lesser note. Is it possible to suppose that all this unanimity could exist, unless *a mot d'ordre* had been given? We can afford to laugh at the idle threats and the condescension displayed by these official scribblers, on allowing us to retain possession of India; but when the French Government daily feeds the public mind upon such heating trash, it is strange to find us playing into the hands of the great French anarch, by giving a moral sanction to his aggression in Syria. Our Government has not made such a mistake since it deliberately approved the French expedition to Rome in 1849.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, August 16th, informs us:—

The telegrams which originally appeared in English papers reporting the landing of Garibaldi at Reggio, at the head of 8,000 men, appear to have been altogether false. Conflicting and unreliable telegrams from Naples and Genoa continue to be received, but nothing is certainly known beyond this—that Naples is in a state of siege, and the King is making great demonstrations of resistance, while Garibaldi is combining his plans for an attack.

It is now positively stated here that the alleged threatening note of Austria to Sardinia, which caused so much anxiety at the Bourse last week, has no existence. The Bourse was, however, much depressed. The Rente sustained a fall of 25c. for cash and 20c. for account, closing at 67fr. 80c. Mobilier fell 5fr. 25c. In railways there was little native business, and it has been estimated that beyond 200 people on 'Change to-day.

In the window of Giroux's toyshop on the Boulevard des Capucines, there is now exhibiting a model in wood of the triumphal arch of the Stoile, and the public are informed by a scroll that it is a dissecting puzzle made for the Imperial Prince by order of the Emperor. There is always a crowd looking at it. I am afraid the youthful prince will be taught to believe that France really gained all the battles the navies of which are carved upon that monument; if so, he will have to unlearn a good deal of his history when he grows older.

SICILY.—FIRST PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS.

(Abridged from the Correspondent of the Daily News.)

FARO (SEAN MISSINA), AUG. 8.—You will undoubtedly, long before this reaches you, have heard through the telegraph of the masterly and wonderful preparation made by Garibaldi to cross this famous strait, and also, I hope, of the successful landing of his troops on its right shore. If I mistake not, it will be this evening that the first battalions of the national army will cross over to Calabria. Some people thought at first that this bold attempt would have been made during the night, but as the moon was shining in all its glorious splendour it would have been unwise to set out. For the same reason Garibaldi is obliged to countermand the order he had sent to Capo d'Orlando, of Col. Dunne's brigade, to attack, during the night, the party of about 40 English volunteers, chiefly officers, a Neapolitan frigate which was at anchor a little further down at Fort Cavallo, on the Calabrian side. The pilot-boats were rather disappointed, for, in spite of the shining moon, they swore they would have captured the Neapolitan man-of-war. The head-quarters of the expedition which comes to-day from Sardinia is at this moment in Palermo, but when I left Messina, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the whole of the Spanish Legion, consisting of three divisions, encamped here and occupies the ground which skirts the sea from Pace to Capo di Faro and Faro Superiore.

Two other divisions, that of Medici and Cosenz, are still at Messina, but the last-named one will arrive here either in the course of the day or early to-morrow morning. It is a pity that the Neapolitan General Bixio should not be here, for some disturbances and terrible political assassinations having occurred at Bronte, in the province of Catania, Garibaldi has sent Bixio to put things to rights. It seems that the exasperations of the Brontese were so great that almost every *notable*—as the adherents of the former *regime* are called—whom they could get hold of was roughly handled by them. Bourbon officials and their minions thus reap what they have sown—hatred and bloody revenge. It is a severe retribution, which I shall not endeavour to justify, but which I can fully understand. To revert, however, to military subjects, there are four batteries of heavy guns which have been constructed all along this shore. At its extreme point, where this strait is widest, opposite Charybdis, the most powerful of these batteries —six 32 pounders and two 65—have been erected, and it is intended to bear upon the opposite fort of Scylla, which, however, some say the Neapolitans have neglected to mount with guns. The other batteries, of four guns each, have been placed at a proportionate distance from each other along the Faro shore. All the engineering arrangements are under the direction of Colonels Bordone and De Flotte, but it may be said that Garibaldi is, in fact, the man who has advised them, for General Orsini, the chief commander of the artillery, does not stir without the advice of the Dictator. Apropos to this, I may say that Garibaldi disappeared for two hours, and it is stated that, having disguised himself as a fisherman, he went so near to the opposite shore that from the pole he was able to reconnoitre all the fortified points of the Neapolitan coast. True or not, this story forms the subject of all conversations in the camp, and causes a great deal of merriment amongst the noble fellows encamped under a scorching sun on the sandy beach yonder. I am the more convinced that Garibaldi's intention is to attempt a landing during the forthcoming night from seeing the number of field-pieces scattered about on this shore, and the number of battalions ready to embark. Besides the steamer anchored in this small harbour, or rather jetty, there are about 250 fishing-boats of different sizes, which complete the advantageous armada.

"Avanti S—— then they are on Neapolitan soil! After eleven long years of sorrow and despair, the national flag is hoisted again upon the misty tops of the Calabrian mountains. Yesterday, as the sun was setting, a S. W. wind was driving dense clouds towards the Calabrian coasts. A dark night was, therefore, announced—a night favoured by all those who are busily engaged in manning vessels and boats, collecting troops and erecting new batteries. Major Missori's squadron has been greatly increased, and it is stated that it numbers already 1,500 good fighting men. This evening we saw large fires lit up on the ridges which are above the forts of Scylla and Del Cavallo, and over the villages of Villa San Giovanni and Solice. They are signals that Major Missori must be the guest from this Calabrian side of the strait. To-morrow the packet starts for England, and I shall not fail to add a postcript to my letter if there is any news of consequence.

AUGUST 19, MORNING.—An attack on the fort of Scylla was probably made last night by Missori's party, for between 10 and 11 o'clock a heavy fire of artillery firing was heard in that direction, and it lasted till 1 a.m. The heavy boom of artillery and the rattle of musketry were distinctly heard through the stillness of a splendid moonlight night. At the first shot heard, the alarm trumpet sounded from the citadel, but no bombardment has yet taken place. When the action began on the extreme point of the Cape of Scylla, the Neapolitan steamers fired rockets every two minutes, standing up and down the gulf. They did not, however, fire against Garibaldi's batteries of Faro Point, or on the boats, which I hear were conveying more armed expeditions to the Calabrian coast. It is stated that the leading of these expeditions, consisting of 3,000 men, was effected at Catanemiele, a little to the west of Scylla, till half-past 12 o'clock—was successfully effected at three different points of the opposite coast. What is certain is that as soon as the sun set bonfires were distinctly seen all along the ridges above the Calabrian villages of Villa San Giovanni and Solice. Two hours after five more companies, making in all 1,500 men, left Messina by order of Major Missori, and repairing all hurriedly to the point of embarkation, they started for the Calabrian shore. Missori is a man who never does things by halves, and he must be boldly to attack them. The fight was hard and long on both sides, but at last they gave way. Missori gave chase, but no human power could stop the Neapolitans now that they were once fairly on board. They made for Reggio, in spite of the advice of the surgeon, who told them he would die on the way. Such was really the case, and I hear that the wounded Colonel Jean left at Villa San Giovanni feared he would have to succumb. From this moment the Neapolitans are not expected to show fight, and finally we are told the royal troops, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in routing the invaders. This is very much like the account we got of events which took place when Garibaldi first landed in Sicily. You will receive, doubtless, more correct details from your special correspondent than I can give from the conflicting reports which reach Naples. The military commander of Naples has asked for more troops, as a large force is expected that these Garibaldians will endeavour to organise in anticipation of the army which Garibaldi has collected expressly to invade the continental dominions, for we hear that diplomatic representations have entirely failed to prevent him carrying out his plans. Here, as usual, all is confusion and anxiety. Mr. Bonnier, the French Minister, has recommended the King to take part himself at the head of his army, and let and meet Garibaldi; but whether the young Ursan has pluck enough to do so is a question. The advice is good; for unless something of the sort animates the half-dead loyalty of the army, the King will lose his throne without much fighting. Despatches are pouring in daily to the Court from all quarters of Europe. Francis II. has worked very hard to alienate external help, but the Emperor Napoleon, we learn, is still firm in preventing foreign intervention in Italy. The character of the young Sovereign is such that few Governments would dare to keep him on his throne by force—so at least we hope here in Naples. Some persons about the King urge him to give up the constitution, get rid of Mr. Elliot, and recall the old Liberals as a party of energy to collect the whole of their strength at this point and that he then means to steam off to the Gulf of Salerno, and land there. Other suppositions are afloat, but, as I told you, nobody knows the inmost thoughts of Garibaldi.

Frenchmen are always liable to get into scrapes. Their glorious vaurien is so great, and, I hasten to add, their courage so undaunted, that I am afraid, that when they smell powder they must embark in the most daring enterprises. I have been told that last night a party of twenty Frenchmen who are making war *en amateur*, without Garibaldi's consent got hold of a fishing-boat, and, armed to the teeth, attempted to land on the opposite shore. A discharge of musketry had, however, the effect of quenching their ardour, and one of them was severely wounded in the breast. On their hasten to reach this shore, they met a Neapolitan man-of-war, which at first seemed disposed to send them to the bottom. She did not, however, fire at them, so that they were able to return to the Faro. Garibaldi on hearing the report of this foolish attempt, said that it was mere braggadocio.

At last we have received news from our friends who first touched the Calabrian shores. I hear that, after having marched a column of 8,000 men, Major Missori met a column of Neapolitan troops who seemed disposed to dispute his passage. Missori is a man who never counts the enemies he meets, and he went boldly to attack them. The fight was hard and long on both sides, but at last they gave way. Missori gave chase, but no human power could stop the Neapolitans now that they were once fairly on board. They made for Reggio, in spite of the advice of the surgeon, who told them he would die on the way. Such was really the case, and I hear that the wounded Colonel Jean left at Villa San Giovanni feared he would have to succumb. From this moment the Neapolitans are not expected to show fight, and finally we are told the royal troops, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in routing the invaders. This is very much like the account we got of events which took place when Garibaldi first landed in Sicily. You will receive, doubtless, more correct details from your special correspondent than I can give from the conflicting reports which reach Naples. The military commander of Naples has asked for more troops, as a large force is expected that these Garibaldians will endeavour to organise in anticipation of the army which Garibaldi has collected expressly to invade the continental dominions, for we hear that diplomatic representations have entirely failed to prevent him carrying out his plans. Here, as usual, all is confusion and anxiety. Mr. Bonnier, the French Minister, has recommended the King to take part himself at the head of his army, and let and meet Garibaldi; but whether the young Ursan has pluck enough to do so is a question. The advice is good; for unless something of the sort animates the half-dead loyalty of the army, the King will lose his throne without much fighting. Despatches are pouring in daily to the Court from all quarters of Europe. Francis II. has worked very hard to alienate external help, but the Emperor Napoleon, we learn, is still firm in preventing foreign intervention in Italy. The character of the young Sovereign is such that few Governments would dare to keep him on his throne by force—so at least we hope here in Naples. Some persons about the King urge him to give up the constitution, get rid of Mr. Elliot, and recall the old Liberals as a party of energy to collect the whole of their strength at this point and that he then means to steam off to the Gulf of Salerno, and land there. Other suppositions are afloat, but, as I told you, nobody knows the inmost thoughts of Garibaldi.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

"Before M. Manna, the Neapolitan plenipotentiary, had left Turin for Paris," says the *Nord*, "the Sardinian Ministry having declared that its government was determined to intervene in the internal affairs of Naples, and that, consequently, the negociations would be temporarily suspended, M. Manna replied that he accepted that declaration, and that he hoped Sardinia would for the future prevent any conveyance of arms and volunteers, more especially as the latter could no longer allege that they were going to fight against a government recognised by all the Powers, and that all that has been done in Italy since 1859. He was with an understanding to that effect that the Neapolitan Envoy left the Sardinian capital."

The "Committee for the Union of Italy," at Naples, has published a manifesto, of which the following is the principal part:—

"Your programme is—*Union*—Reject, therefore, every other political combination—reject any concessions which may oppose its realisation. *Liberty.*—Emancipate yourselves from the trembling school of political eunuchs, and despise the fear which that school always preaches to you. *Sovereignty of the nation.*—Let the country save the country. Then the universal collective force will obtain its own inprescriptible rights. Let the country constitute itself in the name of its own right, and then in the name of that right let it declare Victor Emmanuel to be King of regenerated Italy, and let it establish his throne in the eternal city of Rome."

ITALY.

A letter dated Naples, August 11, thus describes the condition of affairs in Calabria:—

The revolutionary movement in the province has actually commenced. The Government received despatches from Calabria yesterday which speak of armed bands collecting in several districts. The royal civil and military authorities demand reinforcements from all quarters. Some 5,000 followers of Garibaldi have landed near Reggio with two field batteries. Garibaldi himself was at Villa S. Giovanni. This news has not, however, received in the official journal in a somewhat modified form thus:—"Monteleon (Calabria), August 9.—The people have made themselves masters of a small fort which is near Villa S. Giovanni. Off Reggio a small fleet of boats is seen crowded with men. These boats are guarded by four steamers." The official journal further informs us that on the 8th and 9th the electric wires between Reggio and Bagnara were cut. We further learn that masses of men were seen on the plains of Martimiti and near Castellio; and finally, we are told the royal troops, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in routing the invaders. This is very much like the account we got of events which took place when Garibaldi first landed in Sicily. You will receive, doubtless, more correct details from your special correspondent than I can give from the conflicting reports which reach Naples. The military commander of Naples has asked for more troops, as a large force is expected that these Garibaldians will endeavour to organise in anticipation of the army which Garibaldi has collected expressly to invade the continental dominions, for we hear that diplomatic representations have entirely failed to prevent him carrying out his plans. Here, as usual, all is confusion and anxiety. Mr. Bonnier, the French Minister, has recommended the King to take part himself at the head of his army, and let and meet Garibaldi; but whether the young Ursan has pluck enough to do so is a question. The advice is good; for unless something of the sort animates the half-dead loyalty of the army, the King will lose his throne without much fighting. Despatches are pouring in daily to the Court from all quarters of Europe. Francis II. has worked very hard to alienate external help, but the Emperor Napoleon, we learn, is still firm in preventing foreign intervention in Italy. The character of the young Sovereign is such that few Governments would dare to keep him on his throne by force—so at least we hope here in Naples. Some persons about the King urge him to give up the constitution, get rid of Mr. Elliot, and recall the old Liberals as a party of energy to collect the whole of their strength at this point and that he then means to steam off to the Gulf of Salerno, and land there. Other suppositions are afloat, but, as I told you, nobody knows the inmost thoughts of Garibaldi.

Frenchmen are always liable to get into scrapes. Their glorious vaurien is so great, and, I hasten to add, their courage so undaunted, that I am afraid, that when they smell powder they must embark in the most daring enterprises. I have been told that last night a party of twenty Frenchmen who are making war *en amateur*, without Garibaldi's consent got hold of a fishing-boat, and, armed to the teeth, attempted to land on the opposite shore. A discharge of musketry had, however, the effect of quenching their ardour, and one of them was severely wounded in the breast. On their hastening to reach this shore, they met a Neapolitan man-of-war, which at first seemed disposed to send them to the bottom. She did not, however, fire at them, so that they were able to return to the Faro. Garibaldi on hearing the report of this foolish attempt, said that it was mere braggadocio.

His Royal Highness the Count of Aquila told a friend of mine that all the rebels were out of harm's way. All parties are in a most strange position. The King blames his constitution Ministry for non-success, and almost suspects them of treason. His Majesty forgets he alone is responsible for the indifference with which the people regard his forced concessions. The Neapolitans will not be bullied or bought. Honest and liberal men refuse to be solicited to accept places, but no human power can make the French acceptable to his people. He is by nature more cruel than his father Ferdinand; he has less education, and if possible more duplicity. He must go, or reign with foreign bayonets—there is no middle path open to him.

From what I hear from people about the Court the Swiss will shortly address the army and National Guard, to suspend the constitution, and measure his strength with Garibaldi. Such is the position we are in just now.

P.S.—I learn that orders have left the Court empowering the military commanders of the provinces to place their districts in a state of siege if necessary.

SARDINIA

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the following circular, addressed by M. Farini, Minister of the Interior, to the governors and intendants-general of the kingdom:—

"Turin, August 18.

"When, three months ago, the Sicilians rose for the purpose of regaining their liberty, and General Garibaldi hastened to their assistance, few were men, Europe was filled with the fame of his exploits; all Italy was moved, and enthusiasm was great in the kingdom, where free institutions and habits offer no obstacle to the free manifestation of public opinion. Hence the generous contributions of money and the large number of volunteers who set out for Sicily. In the midst of disturbed times nations conferred praise for aiding and abetting the liberation of foreign peoples, and if governments, obeying, we might say, the authority of public feeling, allowed assistance to be sent to America, Greece, Portugal, and Spain, which fought for independence and liberty, there is reason to believe that civilised Europe will justly appreciate the conduct of the people and of the King's Government in this moment of an irresistible national impulse. Now Sicily has been placed in a condition to express her own wishes freely; and the Government of the King, which is bound to protect all the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown and Parliament, and is likewise obliged to act as supreme moderator of the national movement—a duty which belongs to it—both in virtue of its acts and by public consent, the Government, I say, is in duty bound to moderate all irregular action and correct all illegitimate interference with matters of state by persons not having that constitutional or moral responsibility which the Government has towards the Crown, the Parliament, and the nation. Consequently, through the impenetrable and advice of persons without authority or public responsibility, the state might be brought into danger, and the fortunes of Italy suffer. And because, in free states, civil order and discipline reside more in public opinion than in the rigour of the laws, the undersigned requests you to give the greatest publicity possible to this circular. Several times the undersigned has declared that the Government could not and would not tolerate preparations within the kingdom for purposes of violence to neighbouring states, and has ordered them to be prevented in every case. He hopes that public opinion will be sufficient to cury imprudent attempts, but at all events he calls upon the civil and military authorities for the prompt execution of his orders. And he again recommends all those to be sought out with the greatest diligence, and punished with the greatest legal severity, who, conspiring and acting to the detriment of national honour and military discipline, make them selves abettors and promoters of desertion. And because the undersigned has to complete the organisation of the moveable National Guard, and the corps composed of volunteers of the National Guard which the following circular he cannot dispense with receiving volunteers. In conclusion, the undersigned declares that while the Government of the King is most willing to accept the loyal co-operation of all political parties tending towards the liberty, union, and grandeur of the country, it is on the other hand firmly resolved not to allow the country to be exposed to so long uncertainty as that which the present circumstances create.

"FARINI."

This circular is commented on as following the *Opinione* of Turin:—

The country will receive with pleasure the declaration of the undersigned, and will severely punish the promoters of desertion, for, if there ever was a time in which the good organisation of the army should be precious to all it certainly is this, in which the defence of the country depends upon the bravery of the army no less than upon alliances—nay, even more on the former than on the latter."

GERMANY

The *Universal German Gazette* says:—

"The conferences of the Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, at Dresden and Munich, have not only had for object the military organisation of the Confederation, but also the revision of the federal constitution in general. The basis of their deliberations have been the propositions of the conference of Dresden in 1859. According to those propositions, the contingent of the Diet would be considerably reduced, and replaced by a general one, in which Austria and Prussia would have ten votes each, and Bavaria five. There would be also an executive commission composed of 11 members, Austria having two votes; Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, and the two Hesses one between them; Holstein, Luxembourg, Brunswick, Nassau, and the two Mecklenburgs and Oldenburg, one together, and all the other petty states one vote. This commission would have the right of adopting obligatory resolutions in cases of urgency, without previous instructions."

RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW AT TOEPLITZ.

Under the above heading the *Nord of Friday* publishes a communication to which it attaches great importance. Nothing, says this account, was signed at the interview at Toeplitz, the engagements entered into were consequently, at the solicitation of the Emperor of Austria, to a protocol which has been drawn up since the meeting. The following, according to the *Nord*, were the engagements concluded between the two princes:—

1. The Prince Regent and the Emperor of Austria undertake to firmly hold together on the Eastern questions on the ground of the treaty of Paris; to prevent especially everything that can affect the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to confer on this subject with the Cabinet of London.

2. In the home question of Germany, Austria has made some important concessions, particularly in the military question; she engages, moreover, to make no opposition to the general liberal reform identified with Prussian policy in the internal questions of Germany.

3. With regard to Italian affairs, the Prince of Prussia recognises that the possession of Venetia is of real importance to the Austrian Empire; but he declines all engagement on this head as long as the Italian movement is restricted to the Italians themselves. It, on the other hand, a foreign Power take part in it, the Prince Regent undertakes to lend Austria the support of the Prussian forces.

4. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent undertakes to employ all his good offices and personal influence with the Emperor Alexander, to bring about a reconciliation and a *rapprochement* between Russia and Austria.

THE EAST.

The *Levant Herald* of the 8th instant states that the Turkish Government, on the representation of Fuad Pasha, has determined on replacing all the officers of the army of Arabistan by others from the army of Anatolia. Those who have been implicated in the late events will not be included in this arrangement, but be dealt with separately.

Kurschid Pasha, the late Governor of Beyrout, was placed in arrest, it appears, on the express demand of Admiral Martin. Kurschid arrived at Constantinople on the 6th, by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Stamboul. That he has been sent back to Beyrout, to be tried with Achmet Pasha, has been already announced. Two of Kurschid's subordinate officers, Ali Kehaya and Cavas-Bashi are both to be tried at Beyrout. From the fact that they are kept in irons, it would seem that the displaced Turkish officials have less influence in the province than they would be able to command at Constantinople.

Achmet Pasha was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Arabistan and Governor-General of Damascus, and before being sent back to Beyrout for trial, he was, according to an order from the Sultan, publicly degraded from his rank in the great square of the Seraskeriat. A large body of troops and civil functionaries were assembled on the ground to witness the ceremony of degradation, which was performed with all the humiliating precision usual on such occasions. The imperial order having been read aloud, the brass fastenings, epaulets, and sword of the degraded General were roughly taken from him, and his deprivation of all rank and honours proclaimed to the spectators. He was then marched back to his prison, and the troops withdrew to their quarters. This well-deserved act of justice will surely reduce the roll of Muchirs to 84, which will doubtless be further cut down by the similar degradation of Kurchid Pasha of Beyrout.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, Capt. Wessels, which left New York on the 4th instant, arrived off Cowes this morning, on her way to Bremen. She brings 108 passengers, and $550,200 dollars, of which 179,840 dollars are for England, 368,750 dollars for France, and 2,000 dollars for Bremen.

The Bremen ships Augusta and Elsha, and the British steamer Australia, arrived at New York on the 4th, on the 18th, in lat. 49, long. 29.45, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the New York.

A number of British residents in New York having requested Mr. Archibald, the British consul, to call a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures for extending to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the country a demonstration of respect and welcome, the consul had appointed a meeting to be held on the 6th instant.

The foreign residents of New York were also making arrangements with the Lelands, of the Metropolitan Hotel, to give a general reception and ball in honour of the Prince.

The telegraphic announcements of the result of the election in North Carolina indicate a complete revolution in that state of favour of the Bell and Everett party. Returns nearly complete from Wake county, which includes the city of Raleigh, shew that Pool, the opposition candidate for governor, has made great gains, and succeeded in carrying the county which in 1856 gave Buchanan 749 majority over Fillmore, out of less than 2,500 votes. If the returns from other portions of the state bear a similar aspect, it is said North Carolina may be safely set down for the opposition in November next.

By the arrival of the Golden Lead at New York, advices from Mitsatlian have been received to the 4th ultimo. The Mexican steamer Constitution and schooner Carolina had arrived with troops to protect the mines. The expedition which left Minatitlan during the month of May returned June 27. They went to the head-quarters of the Confederates, in the vicinity of Santa Maria Khinchado, and report hearing heavy firing, varying for, to the past, two days, as the occasion for provisions. The gold brought down was 10 ounces coarse gold, intermixed with black sand, taken from the surface. The expedition returned to the mines on the 1st, with provisions for six months. Several French residents and Mexicans have left for the mines. Another expedition is being fitted out for the purpose of merchants to explore further into the interior. The mines are accessible either by land or water, distant 160 miles from Minatitlan. Crews are deserting vessels every day for the mines.

Havana dates are to the 30th ultimo. Sugar was firm at 8¾ reals. The exports of the week were 49,000 boxes—total, 628,000. Freights were advancing. Sterling prebange, 13 to 13¾ premium; on New York, 1 to 1¼ premium.

A destructive tornado had passed over Kansas, causing much damage at Burlington and Ottawa. Many buildings were destroyed and demolished, and a number of persons injured.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill.

On clause 3,

Lord DENMAN moved the addition of a proviso requiring twelve months residence as a preliminary condition before granting the license.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was negatived.

On clause 9,

The Marquis of WESTMEATH objected to the withdrawal from the magistrates of the power of regulating licensed houses.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved the introduction of words to prevent the application of the clause to towns of less than 4,000 inhabitants.

After a short conversation their lordships divided:—

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The amendment was consequently lost, and the clause was agreed to.

Clauses up to 23, inclusive, were also agreed to.

Upon clause 24,

The Earl of HARRINGTON said the professed object of the bill was to promote the consumption of light wines and to prevent that of gin. One clause provided that there should be no adulteration of wines, but the present clause fixed the maximum amount of proof spirits to be contained in wine at 40 per cent, which would be nearly equal to what is very closely to gin. The highest strength of gin was 66 per cent., but the strength of the spirits sold under that name in public-houses was not more than 50 per cent. He confessed he could not understand how wine, with 40 per cent of spirit (five times the strength of beer), could make people sober and drive gin out of the market. He therefore moved that the word "thirty" be substituted for "forty" in the clause, and observed that he understood that, under the new customs' regulations, wine containing 45 per cent. of spirit would be admitted.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause agreed to; as were also the remaining clauses.

The bill was then reported.

The report of amendments to this bill was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter after 12 o'clock.

GALWAY HARBOUR (NO. 2) BILL.

The Lords' amendments to this bill were considered and agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS—ADDITIONAL LOAN.

The House went into committee of ways and means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the following resolutions:—1. That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the commissioners of the Treasury may be authorised to raise any sum of money, not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling, by the issue of Exchequer bonds or Exchequer bills. 2. That the principal of all Exchequer bonds, which may be so issued, shall be paid off, at par, at the expiration of any period not exceeding six years from the date of such bonds. 3. That the interest of such Exchequer bonds shall be payable half-yearly, and shall be charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof." The object of these resolutions was to replace £1,000,000 of Exchequer bonds now in the hands of the Commissioners of the National Debt, which would expire in November next, and to enable the Government to ask for an extra million on account of the prospects of the harvest and the prevailing price of animal food, which would necessarily have an effect on the revenue. They therefore wished to have a margin of a million in case of need, which unfavourable circumstances might render necessary. It was not desirable that the Government should have to make loans at a time when the money market might be disturbed by large importations of grain, at a time also when a large military expenditure was going on.

Mr. H. WILLOUGHBY was sorry that the right hon. gentleman had found it necessary, on August 17, to ask for capitalists and bankers on the country for a million. He objected particularly to the extra Exchequer taking the form of Exchequer bonds. He should be glad to know the total amount of ways and means which the right hon. gentleman had then for the year. This had been a very curious financial year. It had begun with a large reduction of taxation, and was ending with a large increase. The total income of the Exchequer had first estimated the expenditure of the year at £70,150,000; since then, upwards of three millions had been voted for the China war. He wished to know whether £73,350,000 would be the total of the expenditure, and whether this additional million would be in excess of that amount.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said the expenditure of this year was the most exorbitant he had ever known in a time of peace. Including the cost of fortifications and other matters, it would be nearly 30 millions.

Mr. HENLEY said the House had reason to complain of the way in which this matter had been brought forward. The House had been sitting till four o'clock the previous morning, and the right hon. gentleman came down at noon, without any notice, and asked for a vote of credit for two millions. The right hon. gentleman talked of the prospect of a bad harvest, but that had certainly not come upon us in the last 24 hours. One thing was clear, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been drawing on the money drawers, for only five months would elapse before Parliament would have to meet again, and the necessary authority might then have been given. It would have been more fair to the House if notice had been given of the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was quite true, as had been stated, that notice had been given, for the resolution had been printed in the votes of that morning. (A laugh.) It was true the shortest possible notice had been given. As to the prospects of the harvest, every day's continuance of bad weather in August rendered those prospects worse. He had deferred providing for this contingency until the latest possible moment. A fortnight ago he could not say whether or not he should have this step unnecessary. Had he not brought forward the matter to-day, it might have been necessary to prolong the session for that purpose. No doubt the year was an anomalous one—partly because we were carrying on war operations abroad, and partly because the House had made provision for certain works of fortification. The total charge voted in one form or another was £70,100,000 estimated in February; but of some items comprised in this there was a small reduction. For Chelsea £2,300,000 had been voted in supply, £2,000,000 for fortifications, and £1,000,000 towards paying off Exchequer bills falling due in November. The total was £76,400,000. Everyone knew that the amount of expenditure did not depend on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or even the House, but on the state of the public feeling. (Hear, hear.) Considering the terror we had been in, the expenditure was so large except in a time of European war, that there was no doubt that the public feeling was rather in favour of still further expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Though the period of